

CADON
EAB
-H26

EA-87-02



ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD

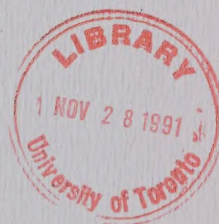
VOLUME: 331

DATE: Tuesday, November 19, 1991

BEFORE:

A. KOVEN Chairman

E. MARTEL Member



FOR HEARING UPDATES CALL (COLLECT CALLS ACCEPTED) (416)963-1249

FARR
ASSOCIATES &
REPORTING INC.

(416) 482-3277

2300 Yonge St., Suite 709, Toronto, Canada M4P 1E4

HEARING ON THE PROPOSAL BY THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL
RESOURCES FOR A CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR
TIMBER MANAGEMENT ON CROWN LANDS IN ONTARIO

IN THE MATTER of the Environmental
Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1980, c.140;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of the Class Environmental
Assessment for Timber Management on Crown
Lands in Ontario;

- and -

IN THE MATTER OF a Notice by the
Honourable Jim Bradley, Minister of the
Environment, requiring the Environmental
Assessment Board to hold a hearing with
respect to a Class Environmental
Assessment (No. NR-AA-30) of an
undertaking by the Ministry of Natural
Resources for the activity of timber
management on Crown Lands in Ontario.


Hearing held at the offices of the
Ontario Highway Transport Commission,
Britannica Building, 151 Bloor Street West,
10th Floor, Toronto, Ontario, on Tuesday,
November 19th, 1991 commencing at 2:00 p.m.

VOLUME 331

BEFORE:

MRS. ANNE KOVEN
MR. ELIE MARTEL

Chairman
Member



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761116525155>

A P P E A R A N C E S

MR. V. FREIDIN, Q.C.)	
MS. C. BLASTORAH)	MINISTRY OF NATURAL
MS. K. MURPHY)	RESOURCES
MR. B. CAMPBELL)	
MS. J. SEABORN)	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MS. N. GILLESPIE)	
MR. R. TUER, Q.C.)	
MS. E. CRONK)	ONTARIO FOREST
MR. R. COSMAN)	INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION
MR P. CASSIDY)	
MR. D. HUNT)	
MR. R. BERAM	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD
MR. E. HANNA)	ONTARIO FEDERATION OF
DR. T. QUINNEY)	ANGLERS & HUNTERS AND
MR. D. HUNTER)	NISHNAWBE-ASKI NATION
MR. M. BAEDER)	and WINDIGO TRIBAL COUNCIL
MS. M. SWENARCHUK)	FORESTS FOR TOMORROW
MR. R. LINDGREN)	
MR. D. COLBORNE)	GRAND COUNCIL TREATY
MR. G. KAKEWAY)	#3.
MR. R. IRWIN	ONTARIO METIS & ABORIGINAL ASSOCIATION
MR. J. ANTLER	NORTHERN ONTARIO TOURIST OUTFITTERS ASSOCIATION
MS. M. HALL	KIMBERLY-CLARK OF CANADA LIMITED and SPRUCE FALLS POWER & PAPER COMPANY
MR. R. COTTON	BOISE CASCADE OF CANADA LTD.

APPEARANCES: (Cont'd)

MR. Y. GERVAIS)	ONTARIO TRAPPERS
MR. R. BARNES)	ASSOCIATION
MR. L. GREENSPOON)	NORTHWATCH
MS. B. LLOYD)	
MR. J.W. ERICKSON, Q.C.)		RED LAKE-EAR FALLS
MR. B. BABCOCK)	JOINT MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
MR. D. SCOTT)	NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO
MR. J.S. TAYLOR)	ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE
MR. J.W. HARBELL		GREAT LAKES FOREST
MR. S.M. MAKUCH		CANADIAN PACIFIC FOREST PRODUCTS LTD.
MR. D. CURTIS)	ONTARIO PROFESSIONAL
MR. J. EBBS)	FORESTERS ASSOCIATION
MR. D. KING		VENTURE TOURISM ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO
MR. H. GRAHAM		CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF FORESTRY (CENTRAL ONTARIO SECTION)
MR. G.J. KINLIN		DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MR. S.J. STEPINAC		MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT & MINES
MR. M. COATES		ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
MR. P. ODORIZZI		BEARDMORE-LAKE NIPIGON WATCHDOG SOCIETY

APPEARANCES: (Cont'd)

MR. R.L. AXFORD	CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF SINGLE INDUSTRY TOWNS
MR. M.O. EDWARDS	FORT FRANCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MR. P.D. McCUTCHEON	GEORGE NIXON
MR. C. BRUNETTA	NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO TOURISM ASSOCIATION

I N D E X O F P R O C E E D I N G S

<u>Presentations by:</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
<u>Paul McCormick</u> , Sworn	58111
<u>David Hill</u> , Sworn	58157
<u>Richard James</u> , Sworn	58163
<u>Tim Gray</u> , Sworn	58174
<u>Jill Leslie</u> , Sworn	58207
<u>Jerry Zuchlinski</u> , Sworn	58211
<u>Douglas Matthews</u> , Sworn	58219
<u>Raymond Black</u> , <u>Pat Moore</u> , Affirmed	58233
<u>John Duncanson</u> , Sworn	58243
<u>John Finlay</u> , Sworn	58263
<u>Kevin Kavanaugh</u> , Sworn	58274
<u>Stephen Roberts</u> , Sworn	58304

I N D E X O F E X H I B I T S

<u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1961	Written submission of Paul McCormick consisting of a twelve-page written submission, plus two pages of photographs and a five-page written submission previously submitted.	59111
1962	One-page written submission by Richard James.	58171
1963	Written submission of Tim Gray.	58175
1964	Copies of two pamphlets; one on Ontario Hike and the other on the Voyageur rail.	58208
1965	Eight-page written submission and map submitted by Douglas Matthews.	58220
1966	Two-page submission by Raymond Black and Pat Moore.	58234
1967	Nine-page written submission by John Duncanson.	58243
1968	Three-page written submission by John Finlay.	58264
1969	Written material from World Wildlife Fund submitted by Mr. Kavanaugh.	58275

1 ---Upon commencing at 2:00 p.m.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Good afternoon. Please be
3 seated.

4 Mr. Martel and I thank you for all for
5 coming today. Today is the 331st day of the timber
6 management hearing. I see a number of people I
7 recognize in the audience today, but the purpose of
8 this session is for people who live in southern Ontario
9 who haven't been able to travel to Thunder Bay to talk
10 to the Board or any of the other 14 communities in
11 northern Ontario we have taken evidence. This week has
12 been provided for people in southern Ontario to come
13 and talk to us.

14 Let me introduce Mr. Martel and myself to
15 you. Mr. Martel is very well known in northern Ontario
16 and I suppose in southern Ontario as well. He sat in
17 the legislature at Queen's Park for 20 years and he
18 came to the Board in 1988 and I have been fortunate in
19 having him sit with me on this hearing.

20 My name is Ann Koven and I chair the
21 timber management hearing. Mr. Martel and I began our
22 work in May of 1988.

23 This hearing has many different
24 complexities. One is that it is called a class
25 environmental assessment which makes it somewhat

1 different than the other kinds of environmental
2 assessments that have been done in Ontario on projects
3 that were specific as to their location.

4 Timber management, as we all know,
5 applies to much of northern Ontario which is Crown land
6 and so we have had to consider our work in respect of a
7 huge area of the province and many different operations
8 that are carried out under timber management across the
9 province.

10 We conduct these hearings very
11 informally. People have made arrangements with us
12 ahead of time to speak to the Board today, but there is
13 nothing stopping anyone else in the audience who wishes
14 to talk to us to come forward when we have heard from
15 the four people who have made the appointments.

16 We ask each person who wishes to talk to
17 the Board to come forward and be sworn in and they can
18 take a seat I think here. (indicating) A microphone
19 has been set up in the middle of this seating.

20 We think it is a fairly uncomfortable
21 process for people to come and talk to us in the middle
22 of crowds like this, so we encourage you to take your
23 time. You might be asked some questions. Mr. Martel
24 and I have might have some questions about what you are
25 saying to us, and as well as there are some full-time

1 parties represented here who may wish to question what
2 you have to say when you are finished.

3 Everything we are saying today is taken
4 down by way of a transcript. All the transcripts of
5 evidence are available to the public. They are stored
6 here on our office in Toronto, as well as in various
7 libraries and universities and government offices
8 across the province. There is also a great deal of
9 other written information that is stored in various
10 places and if you are interested in reading any of that
11 I would suggest you get in touch with our hearing
12 coordinator, Mr. Daniel Pascoe who is standing.

13 I can't really give you an accurate
14 assessment of when this whole process is going to be
15 over. We have scheduled the conclusion of the hearing
16 to be in December of 1992 which is a year away. We
17 won't be listening to evidence all that time because
18 the parties will be going off to put together their
19 arguments, but the formal stage of the hearing will be
20 completed by next December at which point we will
21 complete our decision.

22 Mr. Martel and I have will be issuing a
23 written decision and we hope that we can produce that
24 decision as quickly as possible when the hearing has
25 concluded.

1 Again, if you have any questions about
2 how this process works, I would suggest that you get in
3 touch with Mr. Pascoe who will be sitting in today and
4 tomorrow and is certainly available to talk to anyone
5 here.

6 Let me introduce you to some of the
7 parties who are represented today. In the event they
8 stand up and ask a question you will know what their
9 interests are.

10 Ms. Blastorah is representing the
11 Ministry of Natural Resources which is, of course, the
12 proponent in this hearing. It is the application of
13 the Ministry of Natural Resources for managing timber
14 on Crown lands that is the subject of this
15 environmental assessment.

16 Mr. Paul Cassidy represents the Ontario
17 Forest Industries Association.

18 Ms. Seaborn, Jan Seaborn represents the
19 Ministry of the Environment.

20 I think those are the three parties that
21 are formally represented here today.

22 So I think we will get started and the
23 first speaker today is Mr. Paul McCormick.

24 Hello, Mr. McCormick.

25 MR. McCORMICK: Hello.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Would you like to come up
2 to us, please? Mr. McCormick has submitted a written
3 presentation in advance, and I understand your remarks
4 are contained in here as well as additional comments
5 you wish to make to the Board.

6 MR. McCORMICK: That's right.

7 MADAM CHAIR: What we will do, each time
8 someone gives us something in writing we assign it an
9 exhibit number. So why don't we append the material
10 Mr. McCormick gave us earlier this week to his
11 submission today and that will be Exhibit 1961.

12 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1961: Written submission of Paul
13 McCormick consisting of a
14 twelve-page written submission,
15 plus two pages of photographs and
a five-page written submission
previously submitted.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Hi, Mr. McCormick.

17 Could you come forward, please, and we
18 will swear in your evidence or affirm your evidence.

19 PAUL McCORMICK, Sworn

20 MR. McCORMICK: Thank you, Madam Chair,
21 Members of the Board, ladies and gentlemen.

22 The submission I have prepared for you is
23 related to a situation that we observed, my wife and I
24 observed in the Town of Chapleau which is about dead
25 centre of the area under consideration this past summer

1 and page 1 relates to that.

2 We were camping in the vicinity of
3 Chapleau and we became aware of an extensive and, to
4 us, apparently poorly supervised clearcut logging
5 operation. The thing that bothered us most is the fact
6 that it was occurring in the middle of the Chapleau
7 Game Preserve. For those who don't know it, that's an
8 area of about two million acres that was established in
9 the middle of the 1920s and has been a most prolific
10 source of a wide variety of animals and plant life
11 since then.

12 The destruction of this logging area
13 seemed to us to be far beyond that which a prudent
14 timber management plan would permit and we decided to
15 investigate the matter further. In a relatively
16 convoluted bit of research, and reason for that is we
17 are amateurs at this, punctuated by false leads and the
18 occasional stroke of good luck we believe that we have
19 a sufficient understanding of the situation to justify
20 our presentation today.

21 We are disturbed by the facts that were
22 brought to light and we believe that a very great wrong
23 is perpetrated on the citizens and the environment of
24 Ontario.

25 In communicating with groups of concerned

1 citizens across the province, some 250 of them by the
2 way, we have come to believe that our feelings are
3 shared by a large number of reasonable, intelligent,
4 well-intentioned people and that the mistakes which are
5 presently being made must be brought to a stop. Too
6 much damage has been done already.

7 While the specific details that we have
8 at hand are related to the Chapleau Game Preserve, we
9 believe the principles concerned are sufficiently
10 general to apply to the whole area under consideration
11 by this Board and that the rapacious management
12 practices of the Chapleau loggers is not decidedly
13 different from their counterparts in our jurisdictions.

14 In making this presentation to the
15 Environmental Assessment Board we have organized the
16 information according to the following scheme.

17 We have identified several issues which
18 we feel must be addressed. For each issue, we have
19 listed one or more problems that arise from the issue,
20 for each problem there is presented an alternative
21 suggestion that we feel would remedy the problem, and a
22 discussion of the issues is concluded with a summary of
23 our rationale for making those suggestions.

24 The issues to be dealt with are the seven
25 listed on page one. The whole issue of large tract

1 clearcut logging operations, the issue of herbicide
2 applications, the issue of access roads, the issue of
3 the economics of the area, the issue of the
4 decision-making process in general, the issue of
5 habitat and biodiversity and the final issue is one of
6 environmental ethics and bioethics.

7 On page two we address issue No. 1 which
8 is the large tract clearcutting. There are a couple of
9 spelling mistakes on this page and I will point them
10 out when I get to them.

11 Problem one. The total removal of trees
12 from a wooded area has profound effects on both the
13 terrestrial and aquatic components of the forest
14 ecosystem. Terrestrial components become subject to
15 unchecked erosional forces which tend to move and
16 destroyed the minerals, mosses and detritus which
17 constitutes the soil of the boreal forest.

18 Unfortunately, this material seeks the lowest point
19 which most often is a lake or river. From a
20 terrestrial point of view, the productive capacity of
21 the region is diminished for a very long time.

22 In addition, the changing light levels
23 and the removal of competition encourage the growth of
24 other species, among them being the blueberry, the
25 raspberry, aspen and other plants. Same changes and

1 conditions cause some species of plants to die out.

2 If the area is not interfered with a
3 period of natural succession results until the conifers
4 once again take over. The proper re-establishment of
5 the conifer population requires each step in the
6 natural process to occur.

7 The ground is further affect by increased
8 exposure to the drying effects of the sun and by the
9 removal of the trees that have served as natural water
10 control systems for the area. The trees, of course,
11 act as water pumps and are capable through a process of
12 transpiration of removing large quantities of water
13 from an area when there is a surplus and of retaining a
14 water reservoir when there is a deficiency.

15 In this way they have over the past 60 or
16 70 years maintained a set of conditions for themselves
17 that are as perfect as they are ever going to get in an
18 area with the weak soil and harsh weather of northern
19 Ontario.

20 Removal of the trees causes large
21 fluctuations in water levels ranging from flood
22 conditions during the spring run-off to an almost total
23 depletion of the water reservoir usually associated
24 with damp, shady - and that should be - places.

25 It is an inescapable fact that stripping

1 an area of its trees causes irreversible changes in the
2 land and probably makes it even less suitable for
3 future cropping of logs than its fragile nature caused
4 in the past. It seems that too little current
5 knowledge of forest ecosystems is being applied to the
6 situation and it gives the impression that we are using
7 space-age technology to remove our trees, while at the
8 same time being encumbered with a dinosaur attitude
9 toward the ecosystem in which the trees are found.

10 When the lakes and rivers in the area are
11 subjected to large changes in water run-off, their
12 water levels are also subjected to the dramatic
13 changes.

14 Madam Chair, when you said this was
15 uncomfortable situation you were absolutely right.

16 An increased water level in the spring
17 causes destruction of spawning areas and a
18 contamination of the water with suspend particulates.
19 The lack of a sufficient water reservoir in the summer.
20 causes a drop in the water level and fosters the growth
21 of aquatic plants in numbers which are too large for
22 the lake's normal capacity.

23 When these plants die in the winter, the
24 rotting process places unusual demands on the lake's
25 limited oxygen supply and a process of slow

1 eutrophication begins. The effect on the existing
2 aquatic organisms catastrophic.

3 In short, the suitability of the clearcut
4 logging process is so highly site specific that there
5 is no possibility that the process should be allowed in
6 the area in which it is currently being practised. The
7 process does not come close to utilizing integrated
8 resource management theory and practices and does not
9 demand simultaneous planning of forest benefits which
10 would be coherent with the multi-objective purpose.
11 The parts of a forest cannot be separated from the
12 whole.

13 We make an alternative suggestion that
14 clearcut logging operations must cease and the outdated
15 but currently popular concept of timber management must
16 be replaced immediately with an integrated resource
17 management approach which recognizes the multi-faceted
18 nature of a forest and manages it as a unified whole.

19 Our reasons. The forest is a functioning
20 ecosystem and the all parts work together. It is
21 morally wrong to consider the sole purpose of forest
22 management to be provision of wood to the forest
23 industry.

24 Issue two is the herbicide application.

25 The problem. In order to prevent the

1 growth of so-called weed trees, the loggers routinely
2 spray glyphosphate herbicide over the area. I should
3 point out that it this -- notification of this spraying
4 that first brought this issue to the attention of my
5 wife and myself. The warnings are broadcast on the
6 Chapleau cable television service. We noticed that and
7 that's what triggered attention in the first instance.

8 This material which are sold under the
9 trade names of Vision, Roundup or Rodeo is purported by
10 the manufacturer to be safe. No mention is made,
11 however, of the fact that certain additives must be
12 used in the spray mixture to allow it to be mixed with
13 water and to cause it to stick to the plants that it is
14 designed to kill. These additives have recently been
15 shown to have numerous harmful effects in themselves
16 and at the very least belong to class of mutagens, if
17 not outright carcinogens.

18 There is also some suspicion being cast
19 on the verocity of the testing results that were the
20 basis of the product's original safe rating. Technical
21 information available from the manufacturer states
22 specifically that spray must not be allowed to fall
23 into the water. When it does, it has been shown to
24 cause mutations in aquatic organisms. Since many of
25 these organisms are autotrophs, they serve as a basis

1 for the food web and all other organisms depend upon
2 them. It follows that destroying them destroys a whole
3 range of living things.

4 Furthermore, the spray is applied by
5 aircraft. There is a growing body evidence that these
6 spray droplets so not just behave like small stones or
7 other solids, but that the factors which determine how
8 much of the spray hits the ground in the target area
9 are now believed to be very complex indeed. Much of
10 the spray lands elsewhere, even in the most stringently
11 controlled situations.

12 When the wind is blowing, substantial
13 drift occurs and this is the reason for regulations
14 governing the maximum wind velocity allowable on the
15 day of spraying. This is a rule which is difficult to
16 enforce. Our reasoning being there, a quiet day at
17 take-off isn't necessarily quiet over the spray area.

18 Humidity also plays an important role in
19 determining the spread of aerial sprays. If the
20 humidity is too high, some of the spray dissolved in
21 the airborne water vapour and may drift an
22 unpredictable distance between settling.

23 If the humidity is too low, the spray
24 droplets tend to evaporate until they become small
25 enough to form an aerosol, in which case the effect

1 again is to cause them to remain suspended and to drift
2 widely. There does not appear to be any regulation
3 governing acceptable levels of humidity during the
4 spraying process.

5 The sprays themselves have proven to be
6 decidedly ineffective and reasons for that continued
7 use are insufficient to justify the damage they can
8 cause. The application of these sprays to aspen growth
9 actually triggers a vigorous sucker formation from the
10 roots of the existing plants which serves only to
11 thicken the aspen stand and make necessary one or more
12 follow-up applications in order to attempt to achieve
13 the desired effect.

14 One can only assume that the practice is
15 being continued by unthinking individuals who are also
16 very poor observers as well.

17 It has now been shown that the sprays are
18 taken up the raspberry and blueberry plants that take
19 the opportunity afford them to grow where conifers have
20 been removed. Since these berries constitute the major
21 source of food for certain of the region's wildlife, it
22 stands to reason that these creatures are ingesting and
23 accumulating quantities of poison. The long range
24 effect of this biological magnification has not been
25 studied in sufficient detail, but is almost certainly

1 deleterious.

2 In addition, very small quantities of
3 spray quantities can be biologically active and these
4 small quantities are very difficult to detect and
5 analyse. So they are easy to hide.

6 Alternative suggestions. The spraying
7 must stop now. In the event that the decision is taken
8 to simply phase out spraying, then all possible measure
9 must be taken to prevent its appearance in lakes,
10 rivers and ponds in the area. To this end, the
11 consciences of individual lumbermen and pilots cannot
12 be trusted and the following practice should be
13 instituted right away.

14 I am recommending that two additives
15 should be placed in all samples of herbicide spray.
16 One will be called a bell-ringer. It will be a
17 harmless chemical which is added in sufficient amount
18 to enable a quick and easy field test to indicate its
19 presence. The presence of the bell-ringer would signal
20 to the authorities that the spray may well have found
21 its way into the water and that more detailed testing
22 something is in order.

23 The second chemical would also be
24 harmless and it would be designated as a signature
25 chemical. This chemical or chemical mixture would be

1 different for each batch of spray applied and because
2 its composition was recorded when the spray was mixed
3 it can be used to identify the exact batch of spray
4 that was applied and the company which applied it. A
5 second offence resulting in the sprays reaching open
6 water would signal a jail term for the CEO of the
7 company ordering the spray.

8 Rationale. The present spraying
9 practices have been subject to too little regulation
10 and there is too much room for abuse. The sprays
11 themselves are too dangerous in the long term to be
12 allowed to continue existence.

13 Issue three is the access roads. The
14 problem. In order to get to and remove the existing
15 logs extensive road building occurs in the area. These
16 roads originally served the purpose of providing access
17 for timber management activities. Further, primary and
18 secondary road locations must be communicated to the
19 public before they are built, while tertiary road
20 construction can be done without any public
21 notification.

22 Since tertiary roads make up a large
23 portion of the road disturbed area and can be a
24 significant source of erosion, sedimentation and soil
25 compaction, it becomes essential that all planned road

1 locations must be made accessible to public review
2 before construction begins and that the road system be
3 designed with a clear view that they will become the
4 transportation network for the north and will be used
5 by all Crown land occupants.

6 Additionally, it has been the experience
7 in the past that the existence of unsupervised lumber
8 road has the effect of turning the area into what I
9 will call a poacher's paradise. This fact is well
10 known to both the lumbering interest and the MNR and a
11 greater provision must be made for the security of the
12 area than is the present practice.

13 If I might relate an instance when I in
14 fact lived in Chapleau quite a few years ago. Some of
15 you will know the lumber road through to the Big
16 Missinaibi Lake. When that first became open to the
17 public, it was approximately two years later that an
18 absolutely incredible fishing area got almost totally
19 depleted by virtue of its accessibility.

20 Alternative suggestion. Road
21 construction must be kept to an absolute minimum.
22 Roads which allow access into an area which are rich in
23 game or fish and, therefore, attractive to the poacher
24 should be placed under the supervision of local
25 outfitters who would have strict limits placed on their

1 operations and who would be allowed to harvest a
2 well-defined and sustainable portion of the available
3 wildlife as opposed to leaving it up to the scruples of
4 questionable morality.

5 Rationale. Past experience has shown
6 that the construction of roads in a wilderness area
7 inevitably results in a use by people who would wish to
8 hunt or fish. Lack of supervision in these areas
9 encourages the unscrupulous sportsmen to take
10 unreasonable and unsustainable amounts of game.

11 Issue four as we see it is the economic
12 issue. There is no question that the initiation and
13 continuation of the present logging operation in the
14 Chapleau area is driven by motives of profit for the
15 lumber company owners and by the prospect of employment
16 for some of the residents of Chapleau.

17 The logging operation is particularly
18 sensitive to economic conditions and, thus, the state
19 of any non-diversified community - and you should add
20 in there, which is dependent upon log - is
21 extraordinarily dependent upon the economic climate.
22 This creates a pressure to remove the resources in the
23 cheapest way and the cheapest way is not necessarily
24 the best way for the environment.

25 Alternative suggestion. We would like to

1 propose that that would be a primary place for the
2 construction of a state-of-the-art environmental
3 monitoring and research station located in Chapleau,
4 Construction to begin at once. This station would be
5 responsible for water quality, monitoring, forestry
6 research, mineral utilization, recreational use,
7 fisheries research, timber management, air quality
8 control and bioethics and research and application. It
9 would also hire a lot of people.

10 The construction of such a facility would
11 have a major impact on the economy of the Chapleau
12 area - the current population there now being, what,
13 about 2500 people I believe - which is small enough to
14 respond positively to the influx of jobs that such a
15 scheme would create.

16 The Chapleau area is central to the
17 entire area under consideration and has a relatively
18 modern airport which is at present is under-utilized.
19 It also boasts a sawdust-fired electrical generating
20 station which could be the source of surplus heat for
21 fish farming or silviculture operation.

22 This area requires diversification to
23 free it from its dependence upon the logging industry
24 which, at the same time, both partially supports the
25 community and also holds it at ransom.

1 Such a facility should, in large part, be
2 supported by a stumpage fee paid by the lumber
3 companies for the privilege of using a resource that is
4 owned by the citizens of Ontario.

5 The decision-making process is issue No.
6 five. The present scheme of decision making is one in
7 which decisions are made prior to the opportunity for
8 adequate participation by the public. The consequence
9 is an adversarial process in which those interest with
10 the most money can usually outlast and out maneuver
11 those whose interests are less utilitarian and more
12 conservation oriented. The result is the present
13 widespread public confusion and frustration at what
14 appears to be a fait accompli.

15 Madam Chairman, if I could add some
16 additional information to the package at this time.
17 check exhibit description

18 MADAM CHAIR: I am going to instruct our
19 court reporter - and I'm sorry I didn't introduce
20 Marilyn ahead of time, Marilyn Callaghan - under
21 Exhibit 1961 to point out that Mr. McCormick's written
22 submission today consists of 12 pages including these
23 last two pages of copies of photographs, as well as
24 five pages of previously submitted written
25 correspondence.

1 MR. McCORMICK: The four photographs,
2 Madam Chair, thank you, are photocopies of pictures
3 that were taken three weeks ago in the middle of the
4 Chapleau Game Preserve and in areas close by.

5 By a fait accompli, I mean exactly what
6 is shown in these pictures and that is I am confused as
7 a member of the public because I did believe that this
8 logging operation wouldn't start until the
9 environmental assessment was done. So, that's naive of
10 me, but apparently it is starting and in a very big
11 way.

12 The top picture certainly shows the
13 run-off that's occurring into the water pools in the
14 area.

15 The second picture on the first page
16 gives you an indication, if you look very carefully at
17 it, of the extent of road building that goes on in the
18 area and the rather dramatic effect that it has.

19 The last two pictures show what I guess
20 will be the loggers' concern for the view line around
21 the edge of the lakes in the area. I'm not real
22 impressed if that's what they think is okay.

23 All four pictures I think indicate that
24 there are very large areas of this immensely beautiful
25 region that are being subjected to total stripping of

1 vegetation.

2 Alternative suggestion. A permanent
3 multi-stake holder public advisory committee must be
4 established for each forest management unit. This
5 committee must have the authority and the
6 responsibility to maintain constant surveillance and to
7 provide input to the development, implementation of the
8 timber management plan.

9 I am quite aware of the fact there is a
10 Superior Forest stakeholders committee in existence. I
11 have been informed, though, by the district manager of
12 the MNR out of Chapleau that they do not have the
13 authority to conduct surveillance. In fact, they are
14 not even accountable for the decisions they make. This
15 is strictly under the auspices of the MNR.

16 The rationale for that suggestion is that
17 welfare of our future citizens cannot be determined in
18 a climate where dollars replace conscience. At
19 present, smash and grab mentality cannot be allowed to
20 continue a well-defined element of accountability and a
21 greater visibility of all the decision-making process
22 is essential.

23 Issue six, the habitat and biodiversity.
24 The present timber management plan suggests that
25 Superior Forest Management Ltd. will -- and I have

1 quoted here from a hand-out that they released at an
2 open house that they held in Chapleau on October 2nd.
3 The quotes are that they:

4 "Will attempt to minimize or eliminate
5 any harmful impacts on the environment
6 caused by forest management activities,
7 improving the quality of the environment
8 by regenerating areas and enhancing
9 esthetics, particularly along highways
10 and waterways will also be an objective."

11 They further quote:

12 "The company attempt to avoid any
13 contravention of acts, regulations or
14 guidelines that are intended to protect
15 the quality of the environment."

16 The word attempt is a pretty weak
17 statement, in my opinion.

18 The guidelines in question that they
19 refer to concern the protection of tourism values, the
20 protection of moose habitat, protection of fish habitat
21 and guidelines for access roads and water crossings.
22 Those are the major ones listed in their submission and
23 presentation at the open house on October the 2nd.

24 There is some question as to the adequacy
25 of these guidelines. They are old ones and there is

1 certainly no commitment on the part of the loggers to
2 do more than attempt to operate under these guidelines.

3 The guidelines in question do not address
4 the protection of species other than fish and moose
5 and, consequently, the maintenance of forest
6 biodiversity is not addressed anywhere in the plan.

7 It is assumed that biodiversity can be
8 maintained incidentally by applying various guidelines
9 and other constraint techniques. This is most
10 certainly not the case.

11 Alternative suggestion six. The
12 conservation of biodiversity must be a high priority
13 when designing timber management activities. Such
14 activities must be planned in order to ensure that a
15 pre-defined, a pre-defined proportion of the current
16 diversity be maintained forever in each forest
17 management unit. If the proportion of biodiversity
18 falls below the defined limit for whatever reason
19 cutting within the region must be curtailed until the
20 normal supply has once again be realized.

21 The minimal supplies of each forest
22 ecosystem type in a given unit must be specified in
23 each management plan using measurable objectives.

24 Rationale. The present practice does not
25 include an element of accountability on the part of the

1 loggers and by virtue of its limited scope virtually
2 guarantees the elimination of the species which are not
3 covered either explicitly or incidentally under the
4 present guidelines. The plan does not offer nearly
5 enough protection for the period from 1992 to 2012. It
6 seems to be a collection of high-sounding phrases which
7 are designed to lull the public into misguided
8 acceptance of the plan.

9 Issue seven, which is the last one,
10 concerns environmental ethics and bioethics; a
11 relatively new science, but one which promises to be
12 practically as highly structured and rigorous and
13 specific as mathematics.

14 The principles of environmental ethics
15 and bioethics have not been brought to bear on a
16 situation for which they are most admirably suited. As
17 a consequence, decisions tend to be rather fuzzy in
18 nature and tend also to favour the party with
19 sufficient resources to outlast the opposition.

20 We hear the same grassroot arguments
21 present each time a new problem occurs and we appear
22 destine to repeat our mistakes.

23 Alternative suggestion. We most adopt
24 the view that all living things have an inherent worth.
25 Our current anthropocentric view that the forest exists

1 to provide us with pleasure, lumber or other resources
2 must be tempered with the principle of minimum wrong.
3 This states that the human organism has certain rights
4 to control and use natural resources for the purpose of
5 fulfilling important human values. We don't argue with
6 that at all, but that we as humans also have an
7 obligation as moral agents to expect minimal
8 fulfillment of our needs without resorting to
9 exploitation or destruction of things that we do not
10 need. The analogy is going into an area and shooting a
11 truckload of ducks just for the pleasure of killing.

12 Currently we adopt the view that factors
13 in the environment have instrumental value. They are
14 valuable for what we can use them for and do not have
15 intrinsic worth. The intrinsic value of a non-human
16 entity is composed of both its properties and its
17 relationship to other organisms. The problems that we
18 face today reflect our lack of recognition of this
19 fundamental principle. We must begin immediately to
20 require of our forest managers that they are familiar
21 with the principles of bioethics and are able to apply
22 them to resource utilization decisions of all kinds.

23 Rationale. Our present dilemmas in the
24 world are the result of an antiquated form of
25 decision-making based on a misguided view that natural

1 resources are present in inexhaustible quantities and
2 can be exploited endlessly and unsustainably forever.

3 We must learn that such is not the case
4 and that there is a set of guidelines that is as
5 definitive as the rules of mathematics for dealing with
6 moral and ethical issues.

7 Summary remarks and then I will almost
8 have used up my time. Mistakes are being made in the
9 management of resources in Ontario. The mistakes will
10 prove costly and irreparable for future citizens of the
11 province.

12 The mistakes are the result of leaving
13 the planning of resource management to the resource
14 users and have been magnified by the present economic
15 climate.

16 Our present method of making decisions is
17 antiquated and gives unfair advantage to vested
18 interest.

19 An integrated approach to resource
20 management is absolutely necessary and must provide for
21 input from the public as individuals and from interest
22 groups of all types.

23 A pre-defined system for making decisions
24 must be established based on sound principles of
25 bioethics and these principles when applied will tend

1 to eliminate the cost and uncertainty of the present
2 system.

3 A far greater opportunity for public
4 input must be provided and the process cannot be left
5 to chance or to manipulation by vested interests.

6 I would be remiss, Madam Chairman, if I
7 did not add one additional item to this list and it
8 comes from a group of young folks that I work with back
9 in the Niagara Peninsula. They somehow knew of the
10 experience that awaits me momentarily and wished me
11 good luck when I came down here today and they also
12 said if you have a minute tell them how we feel about
13 the situation.

14 So from Jody and Kenny and Eric and Dean
15 and Michelle and Lisa and Doug and Georgina and a whole
16 bunch of others we feel that the situation is damnably
17 and utterly wrong.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. McCormick.

19 Mr. Martel has a question for you, Mr.
20 McCormick.

21 Will there be any other questions for Mr.
22 McCormick this afternoon?

23 MS. BLASTORAH: A few questions.

24 MADAM CHAIR: All right, Ms. Blastorah.
25 Go ahead.

1 MR. MARTEL: Can you tell me the name of
2 the lake where these pictures were taken?

3 MR. McCORMICK: I cannot.

4 MR. MARTEL: Also, can you tell me what
5 type of water it is? Is it a warm lake or a cold lake?

6 MR. McCORMICK: I do not know that.

7 MR. MARTEL: Maybe the Ministry can
8 identify it because just going back in my memory, Ms.
9 Blastorah, it seems to me we had something about the
10 guidelines where the slope was so many degrees and so
11 on and you couldn't cut to the shoreline.

12 I can't tell -- I am sure you are looking
13 at the same picture I am on the second page. That
14 shoreline certainly looks to have a slope of in excess
15 of 30 degrees, and I am wondering how one cuts to the
16 shoreline if a slope is more than 30 degrees. I
17 understand the bigger the slope the further back one
18 must have the reserve or the buffer.

19 I would like to know if this is a cold
20 water lake or a warm water lake because it is cut right
21 to the shoreline. I don't know in that area if there
22 are some trout lakes in that area, I presume, and I am
23 looking in particular at the bottom picture, Ms.
24 Blastorah, as opposed to the one at the top which has,
25 if I can say, a little more gentle slope than the one

1 at the bottom of the page, but that one at the bottom,
2 I would like to know how that occurred if that's
3 possible.

4 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Martel --

5 MR. MARTEL: It might take some time, I
6 understand that.

7 MS. BLASTORAH: I take it your questions
8 are based on the application of the fish guidelines.

9 MR. MARTEL: Yes.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: The slope requirements in
11 the fish guidelines?

12 MR. MARTEL: Yes.

13 MS. BLASTORAH: Certainly we will attempt
14 to do that. I will have to ask for some more
15 information from Mr. McCormick, however, because we
16 would need better identification of where this photo
17 was taken.

18 MR. MCCORMICK: I will attempt to get
19 that.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: Are these photographs all
21 of the same location, Mr. McCormick?

22 MR. MCCORMICK: They are of a general
23 area, to my understanding, that can be flown over in a
24 same plane in 20 minutes I guess and I don't know the
25 identification. I do know that they are -- some of

1 them in the middle of the game preserve, some of them
2 near the game preserve.

3 MS. BLASTORAH: So these photographs
4 aren't all taken at the same location?

5 MR. McCORMICK: No, they are not.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: The two photographs on
7 the second page of the photographs, are they the same
8 body of water?

9 MR. McCORMICK: I don't know that to tell
10 you the truth.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: You took these
12 photographs?

13 MR. McCORMICK: No, I did not.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: Do you know who took
15 these photographs?

16 MR. McCORMICK: I can find out who took
17 them and I can certainly find out where they were
18 taken.

19 MS. BLASTORAH: Do you know when they
20 were taken?

21 MR. McCORMICK: Approximately three weeks
22 ago. I can look on the negatives.

23 MS. BLASTORAH: Do you know whether this
24 was a cut operation or a burned area?

25 MR. McCORMICK: This was a cut operation.

1 It was not a burned area.

2 MS. BLASTORAH: You visited this site
3 yourself, did you?

4 MR. McCORMICK: I have seen similar a
5 site.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: You haven't been on this
7 site?

8 MR. McCORMICK: I have not been on that
9 site that I know of.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: So you will advise us who
11 took the photographs and --

12 MR. McCORMICK: Indeed I will.

13 MS. BLASTORAH: You don't know then since
14 you weren't on the site, I take it, who the logging
15 operator was?

16 MR. McCORMICK: No, I don't.

17 MS. BLASTORAH: We will need I'm afraid
18 fairly specific information on the location in order to
19 be able to respond to Mr. Martel's question.

20 Do you think, in fairness to you, Mr.
21 McCormick, I don't want to undertake something that
22 will require you to go to a great deal of effort, do
23 you think with reasonable efforts you will be able to
24 give us a fairly precise location for these?

25 MR. McCORMICK: I think I can do that. I

1 will certainly try.

2 MS. BLASTORAH: Okay.

3 MR. McCORMICK: To whom do I get...

4 MS. BLASTORAH: Perhaps I will give you
5 my business card at the end of the hearing. That will
6 be simplest.

7 MR. McCORMICK: Certainly.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: Do you have any idea of
9 the size of two waterbodies shown in these photographs?

10 MR. McCORMICK: I do not, no.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: Okay. We will do our
12 best based on the information we get, Mr. Martel. In
13 any event, we will let you know what we are able to
14 tell you.

15 MR. MARTEL: Thank you very much, Ms.
16 Blastorah.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Cassidy, do you have a
18 few questions for Mr. McCormick?

19 MR. CASSIDY: Yes, I do, Madam Chair, but
20 I would also like to extend an offer of assistance to
21 the Ministry officials from the Superior Forest
22 management to assist in answering Mr. Martel's
23 questions. They may have some knowledge which could be
24 of help and I might add, it might be important to find
25 out when this occurred in relation to when the

1 guidelines were in place to answer Mr. Martel's
2 questions and Mr. Mike Lanigan will be prepared to help
3 out the Ministry. Mr. Lanigan is sitting to my right.

4 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you, Mr. Cassidy.

5 Actually, I did forget to ask, Mr.
6 McCormick, do you know whether these photographs were
7 all taken within the Superior Forest management
8 agreement area?

9 MR. MCCORMICK: I believe they were.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: All right. Well, we will
11 be able to determine that based on the information.
12 Thank you.

13 Sorry, Mr. Cassidy.

14 MR. CASSIDY: That's fine.

15 Madam Chair, you referred to some
16 materials being added to Exhibit 1961 and I just want
17 to confirm that I have the same things in front of me.
18 That will be a letter which Mr. McCormick wrote to
19 members of the Ontario Environmental Network dated
20 September 24th, 1991, as well as a letter to the
21 Honourable Bud Wildman, dated September 17, 1991.

22 MADAM CHAIR: We don't have the letter to
23 Mr. Wildman. We have the letter to the Ontario
24 Environmental Network, a letter of conveyance from Mr.
25 McCormick to us and a one-page paragraph response from

1 Mr. Pascoe accepting Mr. McCormick's letter.

2 MR. CASSIDY: Mr. McCormick, do you know
3 or have you heard of a gentleman named Kenneth Armson?

4 MR. McCORMICK: No, I have not.

5 MR. CASSIDY: Do you know or have you
6 heard of a gentleman named Dr. David Euler?

7 MR. McCORMICK: No, I have not.

8 MR. CASSIDY: You are a school teacher in
9 Thorold; is that correct?

10 MR. McCORMICK: That's correct.

11 MR. CASSIDY: What do you teach?

12 MR. McCORMICK: I teach science.

13 MR. CASSIDY: You indicated in your
14 evidence before the Board that you at one time taught
15 in the Chapleas area?

16 MR. McCORMICK: Yes, I did. This was in
17 1963 and 1964.

18 MR. CASSIDY: And you lived in Chapleau
19 at the time?

20 MR. McCORMICK: I did for two years.

21 MR. CASSIDY: Since then you have lived
22 in the Niagara Peninsula area; is that correct?

23 MR. McCORMICK: That's correct.

24 MR. CASSIDY: In your evidence --

25 FROM THE FLOOR: Excuse me, could the

1 speaker use the microphone. We can't hear him back
2 here.

3 MS. BLASTORAH: I am afraid we only have
4 one stand microphone.

5 FROM THE FLOOR: Maybe if he stood up.

6 MR. CASSIDY: I will do my best to raise
7 my voice, Madam Chair.

8 MR. CASSIDY: In the material that you
9 filed, I am not sure I understand what you are saying
10 about water levels after harvesting or clearcutting.

11 Are you saying that water levels rise
12 after that or water levels become lower after
13 harvesting?

14 MR. MCCORMICK: Water levels deviate both
15 ways from the norm is my point, and rather dramatically
16 so.

17 MR. CASSIDY: Okay. The reason I was
18 asking you that is in your letter to Mr. Wildman which
19 I have referred to, which I appreciate the Board may
20 not have, you indicated reference to diminished water
21 levels.

22 MR. MCCORMICK: That's correct.

23 MR. CASSIDY: But as I understand now you
24 are saying that they go both ways, they rise and they
25 lower; is that correct?

1 MR. McCORMICK: Yes. The reason for the
2 diminished water level reference in the letter to Mr.
3 Wildman is the fact that it was summertime when I was
4 there and the water levels from a number of points of
5 view are very easy to determine that the water levels
6 are drastically lower than they ever have been.

7 MR. CASSIDY: But you would agree with me
8 that at other times the water levels rise, as you have
9 just indicated, after harvesting; is that correct?

10 MR. McCORMICK: Yes, higher than they
11 should be.

12 MR. CASSIDY: The reason I asked you
13 about Mr. Armson was that he gave evidence before this
14 Board and was qualified as an expert witness in doing
15 so and he stated as follows - and just for the Board's
16 reference that is Volume 72, page 12,310, he indicated
17 that:

18 "Increase in water yield is a normal
19 phenomena after harvesting and we would
20 expect also after fire and that increase
21 will occur, but diminish over a period of
22 time and that is something of the order
23 of four to ten years."

24 Are you in any position to disagree with
25 Mr. Armson on that?

1 MR. McCORMICK: I am not in a position to
2 either agree or disagree with that.

3 MR. CASSIDY: I see. You are not a
4 biologist, right?

5 MR. McCORMICK: No, I'm not.

6 MR. CASSIDY: I want to move to your
7 discussion about the planning of timber management
8 activities, and just to assist you I am looking back at
9 the decision-making process on page 7 of your
10 presentation.

11 At page 7, you talk about the present
12 scheme of decision-making is one in which decisions are
13 made prior to the opportunity for adequate
14 participation by the public.

15 I just want to pick up on that. You
16 would agree with me, would you not, that it would be
17 very important for the planning process to allow for
18 sufficient public input to occur before those decisions
19 are even appeared to be made? .

20 MR. McCORMICK: Certainly.

21 MR. CASSIDY: Is that correct?

22 MR. McCORMICK: Certainly.

23 MR. CASSIDY: If a planning process were
24 submitted to this Board that had that as a fundamental
25 feature, I take it you would agree with that?

1 MR. McCORMICK: I would agree with a
2 planning process in which alternatives methods of usage
3 are presented to the public and the rationale for each
4 method of usage is presented to the public is allowed
5 to make an informed decisions and to make informed
6 input.

7 MR. CASSIDY: And that you would want
8 done before any decision was made on the choice of that
9 alternative?

10 MR. McCORMICK: Certainly.

11 MR. CASSIDY: You would like to see that
12 in a planning process?

13 MR. McCORMICK: Yes, I would.

14 MR. CASSIDY: Okay. Have you ever been
15 to an open house?

16 MR. McCORMICK: No, I haven't.

17 MR. CASSIDY: So any comments you could
18 make about an open house would be based on things you
19 have heard from someone else; is that correct?

20 MR. McCORMICK: Well, they would be
21 based -- I guess they would be based on a copy of the
22 summary of the draft timber management plan for the
23 Superior Forest, 1992 to 1970, which I requested and
24 got from Chapleau which was presented at that open
25 house, which is material I'm sure you have.

1 MR. CASSIDY: So your comment in your
2 letter to Mr. Wildman that "the open house appears to
3 us to be a charade to mask the real issues behind the
4 facade of public relations" is not based on any
5 personal experience of having attended at any such open
6 house; is that correct?

7 MR. McCORMICK: It's based upon having
8 read the written document that was handed out to the
9 public and have noted what I believe are not misleading
10 statements, but certainly statements of intent that
11 could be misinterpreted.

12 MR. CASSIDY: Now, I want to go back to
13 your letter of September 24th to Mr. -- I'm sorry, to
14 the Ontario Environment Network. Do you have that
15 there?

16 MR. McCORMICK: I do, as soon as I find
17 it.

18 MR. CASSIDY: Sure.

19 MR. McCORMICK: Yes, I have it.

20 MR. CASSIDY: In the third paragraph of
21 that letter, if I can go down about two -- I'm sorry,
22 three sentences, Mr. McCormick, you state:

23 "Hunting and trapping is prohibited in
24 the area and it consequently is the
25 habitat for a nice diversity of large and

1 small animals and is sufficiently
2 prolific and effective that it serves as
3 a replenishment area for the surrounding
4 district."

5 When you say the area, I understand you
6 are referring to the Chapleau Game Preserve?

7 MR. McCORMICK: That's correct.

8 MR. CASSIDY: Is it fair to say, sir,
9 that that is the essence of your concern, that in your
10 view the Chapleau Game Preserve is an area providing
11 habitat for a nice diversity of large and small animals
12 and is sufficiently prolific and effective that it
13 serves as a replenishment area for the surrounding
14 district?

15 That is your present view of the Chapleau
16 Game Preserve; is that correct?

17 MR. McCORMICK: Those are two views in
18 the Chapleau Game Preserve, that's right. The prime
19 one being the preservation of the habitat for the
20 wildlife in the area, yes.

21 MR. CASSIDY: This letter was written
22 September 24th, 1991, so that is your understanding and
23 your view of the present condition of the Chapleau Game
24 Preserve; is that correct?

25 MR. McCORMICK: That information was

1 taken from personal observation of the area having
2 visited the area perhaps eight or ten times over the
3 last few years, and also from written information put
4 out by the -- describing the park area by the
5 ministry -- whoever puts it out.

6 MR. CASSIDY: Right. If I said park I
7 meant preserve. We are talking about the game area,
8 right?

9 MR. McCORMICK: Exactly.

10 MR. CASSIDY: Now, my information, sir,
11 and based on what you have just told me, my information
12 is that harvesting or logging, as you call it, has in
13 fact occurred in the Chapleau Game Preserve since the
14 1920s.

15 In fact, Dr. Euler who I mentioned
16 earlier and I will talk about in a minute has given
17 evidence of some significantly sized clearcuts in there
18 and I would suggest and ask you if you would agree with
19 me that in fact in spite of that the area is as you
20 have described, provides habitat for a nice diversity
21 of large and small animals?

22 MR. McCORMICK: And your question was?

23 MR. CASSIDY: Would you agree with that?

24 MR. McCORMICK: The area provides a
25 habitat for a nice diversity of large and small

1 animals. My knowledge of the total logging operations
2 in the area prior to the most recent one is limited. I
3 would have no way of knowing about that.

4 MR. CASSIDY: So it would come, I guess,
5 as a surprise to you that harvesting has been going on
6 in that area since the 1920s?

7 MR. MCCORMICK: I don't think it would be
8 a surprise to me. I would be very much interested in
9 knowing the extent of the harvesting and the type and
10 nature of the practice.

11 MR. CASSIDY: Okay. Why don't we then
12 turn to Dr. Euler's evidence, and I can read you a
13 quote to assist you from Volume 85 of the transcript
14 and Dr. Euler said as follows, this is at page 14,200:

15 "The Chapleau Game Preserve has not had
16 hunting for some 50 years, but has an
17 active forest operation involving some
18 clearcuts over 4,000 hectares in size.
19 Further, the wolf density is both normal
20 for that part of Ontario and it has been
21 observed for some time from Ministry
22 aerial surveys that moose density on the
23 preserve is .3 to .35 moose per square
24 kilometre, about two times the density in
25 most hunted areas outside the preserve."

1 If I could then flip to page 14,209 of
2 the transcript, Dr. Euler said as follows:

3 "I can remember being in the Chapleau
4 Game Preserve looking at that situation
5 and studying it and I'm saying to my
6 companion, 'This is a clearcut.' I
7 couldn't believe it. They said, 'Yes,
8 that's a clearcut because in that case
9 all merchantible timber had been removed,
10 but there were other things left and is
11 producing some excellent moose habitat."

12 Faced with the knowledge of the extent of
13 forestry operations in the area as described by Dr.
14 Euler, Mr. McCormick, would you not agree with me that
15 in spite of that the Chapleau Game Preserve provides,
16 as you have said:

17 "...habitat for a nice diversity of large
18 and small animals and is sufficiently
19 prolific..." These are your words,
20 "...and effective that it serves as a
21 replenishment area for the surrounding
22 district."

23 MR. MCCORMICK: Those are words that I
24 said, that's correct.

25 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you. I want to come

1 MR. McCORMICK: No.

2 MS. BLASTORAH: Would you agree that -- I
3 think in responding to his answer you indicated that in
4 the material you had that had been distributed at the
5 open house you felt some of that might be subject to
6 misinterpretation?

7 MR. McCORMICK: That's right.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: Would you agree that it
9 would be useful at the open house to have professional
10 staff there who could answer questions on that
11 material, to have maps there and other parts of the
12 plan that display perhaps in graphic form?

13 MR. McCORMICK: Certainly, I believe that
14 would be useful and they certainly did have maps and
15 this would be a copy of such a map right here which I
16 was able to obtain by contacting these people.

17 MS. BLASTORAH: This was the district
18 that you obtained that from?

19 MR. McCORMICK: That's correct.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: When you indicated that
21 you had attempted to get information, and I think your
22 words were that it was a convoluted bit of research
23 because you weren't used to doing this, you did obtain
24 some information from the district?

25 MR. McCORMICK: Yes.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: And they attempted to
2 assist you in obtaining the information?

3 MR. McCORMICK: Certainly. It was a
4 convoluted bit of research and I admitted that that was
5 due to my amature status as a researcher.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: The only other question I
7 had then is whether you are familiar with the planning
8 process for herbicide applications in forestry use on
9 Crown lands which includes requirements in relation to
10 spray buffers, weather and wind conditions?

11 MR. McCORMICK: Passingly familiar. I
12 know that there is a limitation on the wind conditions.
13 I believe that there is a limitation on the humidity
14 requirements, and I know that the spray buffer areas
15 have been subject to some research.

16 Somewhere in this package I have a
17 statement that shows that something like 45 per cent of
18 all spray that drops from the airplane lands outside
19 the target area and that the current buffer areas are
20 not large enough.

21 MS. BLASTORAH: I won't go into details.
22 You have indicated that you are not familiar with the
23 process that's currently in use and the Board has heard
24 extensive evidence about that.

25 MR. McCORMICK: Sure.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: Those are all my
2 questions, Madam Chair, thank you.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Blastorah.

4 MR. MARTEL: Can I ask one more question,
5 Ms. Blastorah. When you are dealing with Mr. Cassidy's
6 offer could you find out the size of that clearcut and
7 whether the moose guidelines were applied to it or not.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: Which photo is this, Mr.
9 Martel?

10 MR. MARTEL: This is the second photo on
11 the first page, the one at the bottom picture.

12 MS. BLASTORAH: Second photo on the first
13 page.

14 MR. MARTEL: Yes, the bottom picture.
15 I don't know if the moose guideline -- you can't tell
16 whether the guidelines were applied and when that was
17 cut or the size of it.

18 MS. BLASTORAH: So that is the size of
19 the cut and whether the moose guidelines were used in
20 planning that cut?

21 MR. MARTEL: Yes.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: The other undertaking
23 related to the second photograph on the second page?

24 MR. MARTEL: Right.

25 MS. BLASTORAH: Okay. Once we get the

1 location we will attempt to provide that information.

2 MR. MARTEL: Thank you.

3 MADAM CHAIR: That's fine. For our part,
4 I really can't make anything out of the photographs
5 because they are very blurry.

6 So I could ask that -- perhaps, Ms.
7 Blastorah, would you see that copies of the photographs
8 were made from the negatives.

9 Perhaps Mr. McCormick could lend the
10 Board the negatives for a little while if that's
11 possible or we could take a copy of a photograph. I
12 just can't see anything on these.

13 MR. McCORMICK: The negatives are part of
14 a larger set. I would hesitate to cut them up, but I
15 could do that, sure, and I will certainly mail you
16 copies once I get your business card.

17 MS. BLASTORAH: Copies of the actual
18 photographs?

19 MR. McCORMICK: Sure.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: Okay. That is perhaps
21 the best way.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. McCormick.

23 Are there any questions for Mr.
24 McCormick, any other questions?

25 (no response)

1 All right. Thank you very much.

2 MR. McCORMICK: Thank you.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. David Hill here.

4 Good afternoon, Mr. Hill.

5 DAVID HILL, Sworn

6 MADAM CHAIR: Go ahead, Mr. Hill.

7 MR. HILL: My name is David Hill and I am
8 representing an area of Temagami. I have been on Lake
9 Temagami for 40 years and I am also a cottager owner.

10 Secondly, I am here to represent Camp
11 Wabicon which is a canoe tripping general camp on Lake
12 Temagami. I have been canoe tripping director for four
13 years.

14 In 1991, I administered -- administrated
15 71 canoe trips for youth from ages 16 to -- or 6 to 17
16 years. We had over 650 youth participating in two to
17 four day canoe trips. Along with this canoe trip was
18 an 18-day canoe tripping through the Temagami area.

19 Our camp represents an input of over a
20 million dollars into northern Ontario per annum.

21 Thirdly, I am representing the
22 Association of Temagami Youth Camps which represents
23 seven active members on Lake Temagami. I just give you
24 that as background as to where I'm coming from.

25 I would ask that the Board be aware of an

1 MNR comprehensive study on finances and usage of the
2 Lake Temagami recreational area which was done last
3 summer. This report is going to be supposedly
4 available some time circa the end of this month in '91
5 and those of us who participated running youth camps on
6 the lake put in our input as to the economic and the
7 usage of the Temagami area.

8 I think that this is something that's
9 going to be valuable to you and personally I assisted
10 the MNR in getting this material together and I think
11 it would being instructive to you to see the amount of
12 use that's being made of the Temagami area.

13 I have a number of concerns and that's
14 basically what I am here to try to represent. Specific
15 observations. Northeast of Lake Temagami itself there
16 is an area from Mountain Lake that runs down into Net
17 Lake which has been clearcut. I don't know which
18 company did it, but I have endeavored over the last
19 three years to send canoe trips up into that area and
20 it is virtually impossible for these canoe trips to get
21 through a navigable system of eight lakes which connect
22 Mountain Lake and the top of Net lack. It has been
23 clearcut and the destruction in there has made it
24 impossible to get through.

25 Secondly, I took a trip through to

1 Goganda from Lake Temagami and was going north on the
2 Montreal River between Lady Dufferin Lake and Stumpy
3 Lake and there has been a clearcut operation up in
4 there and at times the clearcut operation has come
5 right through to the edge of the river and beyond --
6 the river is still navigable, but when you take a few
7 steps back into the bush where the clearcut has come
8 through, the destruction in there is just devastating.
9 To take a group of children which we are travelling
10 with and have them walk back up in there, we were just
11 all -- we literally just stood there with our mouths
12 open and couldn't believe what we were seeing.

13 The third concern that I have is we at
14 the Camp Wabicon have had an outpost with the MNR on
15 Aston Lake which is immediately north of Lake Temagami.
16 The Red Squirrel came through Lake Temagami and Aston
17 Lake and the destruction that took place in that area
18 where the road went through has made it virtually
19 impossible for us to access Aston Lake anymore.

20 Consequently, we asked the Ministry to
21 assign us a new outpost region which was closer to our
22 operation on Lake Temagami; in other words, our camp
23 facility, and we gave them four options. We have been
24 working with Mr. Jeffrey Gilbert who is the land and
25 water operations manager of the Temagami office and I

1 was talking to him in late October and he stated
2 that -- our preferred area for this outpost is on Pike
3 Lake and he said, this is not really a good location
4 because there may be some logging taking place in that
5 area and this concerns me, that operations such as ours
6 are being influenced by the potential of logging taking
7 place in the future.

8 The implications for me specifically are
9 the destruction of areas which are on existing canoe
10 routes, the prevention of the growth of the existing
11 areas, the implications of lifting the land caution in
12 the Temagami region. None of us have any idea what
13 this is going to mean, but it is certainly potentially
14 going to have ramifications as to you and what
15 guidelines are going to be suggested.

16 We are concerned about the noise
17 pollution and the destruction of the environment. Some
18 of these operations near Lake Wasox are operating into
19 the evening and I know on a couple of occasions that
20 our canoe trips have been wakened in the middle of the
21 night by the noise from these operations.

22 From the clearcutting procedure, the
23 debris left in the water and the closing of navigable
24 routes such as the one which I just mentioned on the
25 set of lakes between Mountain Lake and Net Lake, to our

1 way of thinking, is unconscionable and essentially what
2 it has done is prevented us from doing a route for four
3 to seven days to the northeast of Temagami. We have to
4 now go in all of the other directions.

5 One thing that really concerns me is I
6 run four counselor in training 16 year-old trips and I
7 like to run them all off in different directions for
8 the developmental skills of these counselor in training
9 and essential the northeast in the seven-day canoe trip
10 framework that I have, that area has cut off to me and
11 to my camp because of clearcut operations.

12 That's it.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.

14 Hill.

15 Are there any questions for Mr. Hill.

16 Mr. Cassidy?

17 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you, Madam Chair.

18 MR. CASSIDY: Mr. Hill, is it fair for me
19 to say that as a person involved in canoeing you have a
20 primary concern with aesthetics and the importance of
21 how things look for people who are going through in a
22 canoe into particular areas?

23 MR. HILL: Yes.

24 MR. CASSIDY: Is it fair for me to say
25 that is a major concern of yours and it is, in fact,

1 why you are here today?

2 MR. HILL: I think that's difficult -- I
3 mean, representing a cottager, representing a canoe
4 tripping camp and also representing an association of
5 camps I would say that's my primary focus here, but
6 obviously the environmental and noise pollution type of
7 concerns are very definitely a concern.

8 MR. CASSIDY: And in your view clearcuts
9 are ugly?

10 MR. HILL: In my view and in the view of
11 everyone that I have been with on a canoe trip that is
12 the case, yes.

13 MR. CASSIDY: All of whom have a similar
14 interest in canoeing that you do, I assume?

15 MR. HILL: I would assume so or they
16 wouldn't be there.

17 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Cassidy.

19 Ms. Seaborn?

20 MS. SEABORN: No, thank you, Madam Chair.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Blastorah?

22 MR. CASSIDY: No questions.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.

24 Hill.

25 We are going to take a 15-minute break

1 now and we will be back at twenty-five after three.

2 ---Recess at 3:10 p.m.

3 ---On resuming at 3:30 p.m.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated.

5 Is Mr. James here this afternoon?

6 MR. JAMES: Yes. Do I have to be sworn
7 in?

8 MADAM CHAIR: Please, Mr. James.

9 Good afternoon.

10 MR. JAMES: Thank you, Madam Chairman.

11 RICHARD JAMES, Sworn

12 I want to summarize what I want to say.

13 In 1951, I bought a whole lot of sandy wasteland in the
14 Township of Innisfil and I planted 19,000 seedlings in
15 1953. For two years before planting and three years
16 after we did a lot of the work. So I know what I'm
17 taking about.

18 I think the best way to do this is to
19 give out some copies of this. I'm sorry, I only have
20 about five, but I think you would want one so you could
21 two could move closer which is a nice nice. You can do
22 with one copy?

23 MADAM CHAIR: That's just fine. Thank
24 you.

25 MR. JAMES: I think the best idea is to

1 read this. I've been complaining for several years
2 that 777 Bay Street, the place where they hand out the
3 forest management tax rebate to people, hand out money,
4 that they're wasting money and whenever I get an
5 opportunity to get on my tack I jump at it and in the
6 paper there was this cutting that "Ontario Prepares to
7 Cut Spending. Hospitals Will Be Among Those Hit."
8 Here is another copy.

9 So I cut out this newspaper item and then
10 wrote to the editor of Globe & Mail. Sometimes they
11 publish my letters and sometimes they publish other
12 people's long letters, but this one wasn't published.

13 So I wrote it on October 10th and I said:

14 "Dear sir, your article Page A6,
15 Sept. 20, "Ontario Prepares to Cut
16 Spending, Hospitals Will Be Among Those
17 Hit" prompts me to write again about vast
18 sums of money paid yearly to owners of
19 land where a former owner planted trees.
20 The money is paid to 2nd and 3rd owners
21 by a large staff at 777 Bay Street under
22 the Forest Management Tax Rebate Program.

23 To indicate I know my subject, I
24 record that under the guidance of the
25 local forester I had 2 Barrie men plant

1 19,000 seedlings in 1953 on part of a
2 large property in the Township of
3 Innisfil. We planted red and Scotch pine
4 in alternate rows 5' apart. For 2 years
5 ago before and 3 years after planting we
6 destroyed the weeds on this sandy
7 wasteland. The Scotch pine had to be
8 pruned each June and harvested late in
9 the year to be sold as Christmas trees by
10 the truck load to the USA and locally.
11 By 1966 the Scotch pine had been cut and
12 sold leaving the red pine in rows 10 feet
13 apart. Since then not one hour of work
14 has been done and the red pine are 10 to
15 11 inches in diameter.

16 Eventually this large area was
17 expropriated by the City of Barrie and
18 taxes increase greatly. However, 60 %
19 of my taxes on the whole property were
20 refunded because I had planted trees on
21 one fifth of the property."

22 I planted trees in about 40 or 45
23 acres out of 225, but I got the refund on the whole
24 thing.

25 "The family that brought my property in

1 1988 have done nothing..." just nothing
2 "...to warrant a return of 60 % of the
3 taxes they pay, but along with many other
4 2nd and 3rd owners they are sent the 60 %
5 tax refund. Many thousands of dollars
6 are re-funded each year to the 'numbered
7 company' now holding what I sold in
8 1988."

9 Now, we all know that -- I am veering off
10 from the paper. We all know the advantages of numbered
11 companies. They are arranged -- they make it very easy
12 to cheat and I enlarge on that.

13 "Over several years I have written to
14 Queen's Park Cabinet Ministers telling
15 how money is wasted by the Forest
16 Management Tax Rebate Program. Former
17 Treasurer Robert Nixon wrote saying this
18 money is to re-imburse 2nd and 3rd owners
19 for caring for the trees while they grow.
20 Other cabinet ministers compliment me for
21 what we did in the 1950s and 60s and
22 agree with Mr. Nixon. No one can tell me
23 what this expensive work is."

24 One long paragraph and one short one to
25 read.

1 "The idea of refunding 60 % of taxes
2 should be used to promote the planting of
3 many millions of trees in Ontario. It
4 should become known to many owners of
5 vacant farm land that the local forester
6 will advise on what land is or could be
7 suitable for planting as we did in the
8 early 1950s.

9 There would be a great market for
10 3' Scotch pine Christmas trees...
11 bundled, compressed and sold in thousands of apartment
12 buildings in plastic bags.

13 Some Scotch pine pruned each year could
14 grow to six or eight feet and sold for at least \$2 a
15 foot.

16 "The eventual market for mature pine and
17 spruce trees can be a long term plan; a
18 second generation resource. The owner
19 who did the planting could be assured of
20 a 60 % tax refund for as long as the
21 property remained in the family of the
22 original planters.

23 In the meantime, who will expose and
24 and correct the current give away by the
25 Forest Management Tax Rebate Program

1 so that hospitals will not be 'among
2 those hit'?

3 I had 50 of these made and sent them out
4 to dozens of people and then I had a whole lot more
5 made and I put across the top up here on this:

6 "November 12. Having sent out dozens of
7 copies of this letter to people I think
8 should be interested, but aren't, I now
9 send out more with this: I offer to take
10 up to five \$200 bets, that's a billion
11 dollars, \$1,000,00,000, are wasted each
12 year as outlined here..." on the Forest
13 Management Tax Rebate Program.

14 Now, I made some other notes. I am very
15 pleased to have a chance to speak about this in the
16 open because I have been working on this for years and
17 being ignored. I hope I'm not ignored today.

18 I sent a copy to the present treasurer,
19 Mr. McLaughlin, and I'm hoping that -- I delivered it
20 to somebody there and I hope that somebody is going to
21 give it proper consideration.

22 On CBC radio yesterday or the day before,
23 a forester, Mr. John Lamby of Owen Sound was on the CBC
24 radio and I got his name and address and I am sending
25 him a copy of this, but one of the things he spoke of

1 was the owner is going around through the managed
2 forest land and selecting trees that should be cut.
3 Well, that's not a job, that's a source of revenue.

4 So I am still asking, what work is done
5 by second owners or third owners for owning property
6 and managing it. They don't do a single thing but they
7 are getting -- as I say, I am willing to bet, take five
8 \$200 bets that at least a billion dollars, a thousand
9 million dollars are wasted by giving out money at 777
10 Bay Street.

11 Now, are there any questions?

12 MR. MARTEL: You are telling me that that
13 goes on annually?

14 MR. JAMES: What's that?

15 MR. MARTEL: Annually or just to each
16 new --

17 MR. JAMES: Annually.

18 MR. MARTEL: It is not a one-shot deal?

19 MR. JAMES: Oh, no, it's continuous and
20 they have rows and rows and rows of records and a great
21 big staff of people.

22 Now, there was a fellow named Keith who
23 was sending me the refund, the 60 per cent refund when
24 I owned it and I sold -- the sale closed in October of
25 '88, but I was sent \$198 as my portion of the tax

1 rebate.

2 Well, it took me six or seven months to
3 get a proper refund of about \$4,000 and there is no
4 way -- I have no way at all of checking on whether or
5 not those insufficient or those careless people spent
6 out the \$4,000 to the new purchaser and they realized
7 they made a mistake and sent it to me.

8 Now, I'd be willing to take another bet
9 that's what's happened because I'm so positive that
10 this is a source of waste of money and give away that
11 nobody cares about.

12 I left everybody speechless?

13 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you for bringing this
14 to our attention, Mr. James. We haven't received any
15 evidence about this particular --

16 MR. JAMES: Any evidence?

17 MADAM CHAIR: The Board hasn't been told
18 before about how --

19 MR. JAMES: In other words, I am giving
20 you evidence, but this is the first you have received
21 any?

22 MADAM CHAIR: Yes. So we don't know
23 exactly how it works, but because you have brought it
24 to our attention we are going to ask the Ministry of
25 Natural Resources if they could provide us with some

1 description of what the Forest Management Tax Rebate
2 Program is.

3 MR. JAMES: Could you make a copy of this
4 and submit it along with your letter?

5 MADAM CHAIR: Yes. What we will do is we
6 will accept your one-page written material and we will
7 call that Exhibit 1962.

8 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1962: One-page written submission by
9 Richard James.

10 MR. JAMES: Thank you. Can I expect to
11 hear from somebody?

12 MADAM CHAIR: Yes. When we receive some
13 description of what this program is, and we would
14 expect it to be a very brief description of what this
15 program is, we will ask the same correspondence be sent
16 to you.

17 MR. JAMES: I would welcome an
18 opportunity from anybody to go -- to take them to this
19 place, 777 Bay Street, which is not really on Bay
20 Street at all, it is on the south side of College. A
21 little bit closer to Yonge than Bay, so the address is
22 misleading.

23 I would be very glad to make it easy for
24 someone to go there and see what's happening and ask
25 for this fellow Keith who looked after my work for

1 quite a few years, but the reason other people were
2 given the job, and that's how this mix-up came, that I
3 was sent \$198 and eventually six or eight months later
4 I was sent over \$4,000 and that's why I say I have a
5 very good idea that the \$4,000 was first sent to the
6 new owners. Thank you.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
8 James.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: Madam Chair, we will
10 attempt to get some information on the Forest
11 Management Tax Rebate Program, but it is related to
12 private lands, as Mr. James indicated.

13 It is my understanding at this point in
14 time that it is not in fact under the auspices of the
15 Ministry of Natural Resources. I think it is the
16 Ministry of Revenue. I think the Ministry of Natural
17 Resources has some involvement.

18 We will attempt to get a general
19 description of the program and provide it to you and a
20 copy to Mr. James. Mr. Pascoe has his address I
21 believe.

22 MR. MARTEL: I think Revenue would just
23 look after the reimbursement.

24 MS. BLASTORAH: It is a tax rebate
25 program, I understand.

1 MR. MARTEL: Yes, a rebate program

2 MR. JAMES: You are not sure whether it
3 is the revenue department or natural resources, is that
4 what you are saying?

5 MR. MARTEL: Well, the program I think
6 would have originated with the Ministry of Natural
7 Resources. The rebate itself, as all other rebates,
8 would come through the Minister of Revenue.

9 Now, what you want to know is the purpose
10 of this ongoing repayment.

11 MR. JAMES: Yes.

12 MR. MARTEL: Which is a good question.

13 MR. JAMES: I would like very much to see
14 it stopped. I think I made that very clear.

15 MADAM CHAIR: All right.

16 Ms. Blastorah, we will wait to hear from
17 you or somebody at the Ministry of Revenue.

18 MS. BLASTORAH: We will certainly attempt
19 to provide some information on the nature of the
20 program.

21 MADAM CHAIR: A brief description of the
22 program and, if possible, some estimate of the size of
23 payments that are made out, that are disbursed under
24 this program.

25 MS. BLASTORAH: I will attempt to do

1 that, Mrs. Koven. I am a little concerned about that
2 latter undertaking because it is tax information. I
3 don't know the nature of the program.

4 MR. MARTEL: We just want a ballpark. We
5 don't want the individual amounts to individuals, but
6 surely the Ministry like that should be able to give
7 you the bottom line as to how much they paid out.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: I will attempt to provide
9 whatever information --

10 MR. JAMES: You said being paid out to
11 individuals?

12 MR. MARTEL: Yes.

13 MR. JAMES: Well, in this case it is paid
14 out to a numbered company belonging to a Dutch family
15 and, you know, when you think of how after the Second
16 World War really got going and how we rescued them,
17 it's not very nice treatment for us to be thanked by
18 (inaudible) this type of stealing.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you Mr. James.

20 MR. JAMES: Thank you.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Tim Gray here from
22 representing the Wildlands League.

23 MR. GRAY: Yes.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Gray.

25 TIM GRAY, Sworn

1 MS. BLASTORAH: Madam Chair, this was
2 marked as an exhibit, was it, Mr. --

3 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, Exhibit 1962.

4 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you very much.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Gray has given us some
6 written material.

7 Mr. Gray, after you show us your slides
8 -- is that how you intend to start?

9 MR. GRAY: No, I am going to start with a
10 bit of background first.

11 MADAM CHAIR: All right.

12 MR. GRAY: Actually the overheads right
13 away. So, I might as well put it upright away.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Why don't we assign an
15 exhibit number to this material that you are giving us.

16 You will be referring to the material in
17 this grey folder for your presentation?

18 MR. GRAY: Yes.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Exhibit 1963 will be this
20 various correspondence and information being submitted
21 by Mr. Gray. I don't know how to describe it in more
22 detail at this point, but I suggest you keep it
23 together in this grey folder.

24 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1963: Written submission of Tim Gray.

25 MR. GRAY: I will just introduce myself.

1 My name is Tim Gray. I am Executive
2 Director of Wildlands League which is part of the
3 Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society. We are involved
4 in park protection, park management, resource
5 allocation issues since about 1968.

6 FROM THE FLOOR: Microphone.

7 MR. GRAY: Sorry. We are also part of
8 the Forests for Tomorrow Coalition and we were involved
9 in the SLUP undertaking back in the early 80s, so we
10 have been involved in land use planning for quite a
11 while.

12 This issue that I am going to speak about
13 today has to do with the planning for the Missinaibi
14 Waterway Park and the kind of conflicts we ran into
15 when trying to get involved in the park planning
16 process, as well as the timber management planning
17 process for the Gordon Cosens Forest.

18 Just to refresh everyone's memory, the
19 Gordon Cosens Forest is near Kapuskasing. If I can
20 just get this overhead to focus properly -- here we go.
21 It gives you some idea where it is found. It is in two
22 sections; one to the north of the Highway 11 and one to
23 the south. 1.6 million hectare forest management
24 agreement between Spruce Falls Power & Paper and the
25 Ontario government.

1 The area that is coloured in dark in this
2 small map, this insert in the bottom of this overhead
3 is the area that I will be talking mainly about and is
4 in the southern section of the Gordon Cosens Forest.
5 The rest of this map is, in fact, equivalent to that
6 shaded in area at the bottom of the map.

7 The Missinaibi River flows northward from
8 Missinaibi Lake and eventually crosses Highway 11 at
9 Matice and joins with the Moose River and flows into
10 James Bay. It is, as I mentioned earlier, a waterway
11 park. It has also been nominated under the Canadian
12 Heritage Rivers Act for designation and is famous as a
13 canoe route and is a river that is undammed for its
14 entire length, therefore making it an excellent canoe
15 route.

16 I think beginning in 1989 - I'm not
17 exactly sure the start day - the park planning process
18 for Missinaibi began and that was to develop a
19 management plan that would take the park into the next
20 century.

21 Now, close to the same time, the planning
22 process for Gordon Cosens Forest began as well. These
23 were two separate undertakings, but on the same land
24 base, at least near the the Missinaibi River.

25 Our involvement with the timber plan

1 actually began with involvement through the park plan.
2 Our major concerns when we were looking at the park
3 plan were additional crossings that the company would
4 want to make across the river and also concerns
5 regarding existing crossings, winter crossings and
6 adjacent clear cutting to the river.

7 Another concern, of course, was access.
8 Access being a particularly important problem in
9 waterway parks in that they are very long and narrow
10 and the current boundary on the Missinaibi Park being
11 120 metres means that roads adjacent to the park can
12 provide access in a variety of locations. It is very
13 different than if you were working with a park that is
14 a large or circular area where access is sometimes
15 restricted by the very size of the park. You are
16 dealing with narrow long strip of land. Roads adjacent
17 to it could provide mechanical access in several
18 locations. So, that was another concern of ours.

19 Initially, Spruce Falls Power & Paper had
20 indicated that one of their crossings, the Camp 95
21 bridge, which is an extension of the Abbott Road which
22 you can see on this overhead indicatedd by the triangle
23 B north of Brunswick Lake, that that crossing would be
24 abandoned and no other crossings would, in fact, be
25 planned for the river.

1 After the public input period of the park
2 plan, the initial phase of that, Spruce Falls changed
3 their mind and submitted a document which I have
4 included in the grey folder dated May -- I believe May
5 30th, 1990. Sorry, May 10th, 1990.

6 That dealt mainly with the issues
7 concerning crossings of the river. They now were
8 stating that they would like to continue using the Camp
9 95 bridge on the Abbott Road and that in addition they
10 would like to plan three additional crossings of the
11 river and that they would prefer that these were
12 handled through the timber management planning process.

13 In addition, there was a resistance to
14 the idea which had been mentioned in the park planning
15 process to expanding the park boundary to 200 metres
16 which is the minimum as stipulated in the blue book,
17 Provincial Park Management Policies, but currently the
18 park boundary is set on the 120 metres on Crown land
19 and I believe the high water mark in the freehold
20 townships, which are those shaded townships to the
21 north on this map which are actually owned by Spruce
22 Falls.

23 We had a series of meetings here in
24 Toronto with staff from Spruce Falls and from the
25 Ministry in the Kapuskasing area and we became

1 increasingly concerned with the level of information we
2 were able to obtain about the impact of the timber plan
3 on the park. The maps that were available and were
4 provided did not give us a feeling of what -- we
5 couldn't give an idea of what the landscape actually
6 looked like when we were -- if you were to actually
7 have a look at it, what would you see. The FRI maps
8 did not include areas that have had cut over versus the
9 ones that were still in existence. You couldn't tell
10 the age classes. You really couldn't get an idea of
11 what the landscape looked like.

12 I stated that to the foresters and the
13 district manager who was at the meeting and there were
14 arrangements made for me to fly over the area in
15 January, which I did, and at that time some of the
16 concerns that we had regarding the impact of the timber
17 plan on the park, we had to add another one to the list
18 besides those which were quite obvious through
19 correspondence. On seeing the area, we had some other
20 concerns which I guess the best thing to do is just go
21 through a few of the slides that I took while I was up
22 there.

23 This is a photograph taken from a
24 helicopter as we flew over the Missinaibi River. In
25 the submission that I'd sent to timber management in

1 the timber management planning process on January 17,
2 '91 there is a copy of this letter in the grey folder.
3 Near the back of it there are some maps and there is a
4 copy of the flight plan that was used during the
5 fly-over of the area. I believe it is the third last
6 page.

7 Remember the overhead that I had on there
8 previous, in terms of the river the over-flight began
9 at Rykert Township which was the freehold township,
10 Spruce Falls', and continued south to the most southern
11 cut block that was going to be cut during the next five
12 years of the timber management plan. It is about a
13 35-kilometre sketch of the river.

14 This is, I think, a very typical shot of
15 the landscape surrounding Missinaibi River. This is
16 Missinaibi in the foreground. You can see a winter
17 road crossing that has not been rehabilitated. You can
18 see that the park boundary, the 120 metres has not been
19 observed. I believe this is Rykert Township, so there
20 would be no legal requirement for Spruce Falls to stay
21 outside the 120 metres. It would be totally up to
22 their discretion whether they wanted to cut closer to
23 the water line than that, and in this case they have
24 done that. You can see in the foreground here there is
25 a very, very thin, thin buffer between the very large

1 clearcut in background and the river itself.

2 MR. MARTEL: Before you go on, you say
3 that it's their discretion. Is that because it is
4 privately owned or...

5 MR. GRAY: Yes. This particular township
6 is owned by Spruce Falls.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Gray, how
8 many slides will you be showing us?

9 MR. GRAY: I think there is four.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Four, all right. Why don't
11 we include those in the same exhibit number as your
12 correspondence which will be Exhibit 1963.

13 Please go ahead.

14 MR. GRAY: After having flown over this
15 area, the concern was that there was very, very little
16 habitat left for forest dwelling species associated
17 with the river. Those would include migrating birds,
18 mammals associated with water corridors, such as mink,
19 muskrat, et cetera. There is basically the water and
20 the fringe of trees and no nodes of habitat along the
21 river at all for this entire stretch.

22 This is on the Kapuskasing River which is
23 also in the Gordon Cosens Forest. It is not a park,
24 but we have a similar problem; clearcutting within a
25 very, very close proximity to the river, few trees

1 separating the large areas from the water itself.

2 This is a staging area for sending logs
3 down the Kapuskasing River, on the banks of the
4 Kapuskasing River. They will be sent to the mill from
5 that point.

6 This one is just an example of the
7 harvesting going on in the Gordon Cosens Forest, just
8 to put it in a bit of context, just to refresh people's
9 memory. Fellerbuncher harvesting, large area
10 clearcutting, fellerbunchers being those large treaded
11 machines that cut the whole tree, pile it on their
12 backs, haul it and eventually haul it to a landing.
13 Huge areas are cut on an ongoing basis.

14 I think that is it.

15 At same time that I was -- just after I
16 got back from flowing over the area I had a look at the
17 timber management plan that was operating then which
18 was a contingency plan for 1990, 1991 and the way that
19 large area clearcutting had been dealt with I thought
20 was quite odd in that areas bigger than the Moose
21 Guidelines, any area bigger than 260 hectares, were
22 dealt with in the planning process as areas of concern.

23 So, if they had planned for one, because
24 it violated the Moose Guidelines, they called it an
25 area of concern, wrote up a prescription for it,

1 indicated no alterations to the plans were required and
2 then the description chosen was to proceed as normal.

3 I thought that was quite odd because as
4 far as I'm aware areas of concern -- I am told this is
5 actually a quote from a letter from the Ministry of the
6 Environment, from the head of the Environmental
7 Assessment Branch to myself:

8 "Area of concern is a standard term
9 used by the Ministry of Natural Resources
10 to describe a non-timber value which
11 requires protection."

12 Now, calling large area clearcuts areas
13 of concern seem to me a strange way of dealing with
14 them.

15 In my submission to the timber management
16 planning process after my flight over the area, I went
17 through a series of points which I thought should be
18 addressed within the timber plan, both to deal with
19 some of the habitat considerations over the larger
20 area, but specifically with the river and the park.

21 The first one was that there would be
22 immediately an expansion of the park's 200 metres from
23 its current 120, so it would conform to the minimum
24 requirements that the park policy document indicates
25 for the province, and that outside of that area a

1 300-metre area of concern be established which would be
2 a real area of concern, not just a large clearcut, but
3 a real area of concern that there would be a different
4 prescription applied to that than what was found in
5 areas removed from the park.

6 So we would see block cuts, strip
7 cutting, things of that sort. So we would be buffering
8 the effects that forestry operations are having on the
9 park outside the park and not relying on that same
10 buffer to mediate all the impacts that the forestry
11 operations were having.

12 MR. MARTEL: Are you suggesting 500
13 metres, 200 plus 300?

14 MR. GRAY: Right. We also suggested that
15 the more effort be made to rehabilitate winter
16 crossings. On my flight over the area, I managed to
17 get a photograph which is also in that document - very
18 poorly reproduced I must admit - that some of the
19 winter road crossings because of the soil type in this
20 area were very seriously eroded. You can see --
21 actually under a couple of feet of snow you can still
22 see the erosion trenches where the clay and stuff was
23 running into the river and in the summertime I have
24 been told that it is visible, you can see the
25 discolouration of the water, but I have not been there

1 in the summer myself.

2 We also made recommendations regarding
3 replanting of trees, et cetera, on areas where winter
4 crossings exist, so they are properly rehabilitated.

5 Another recommendation was a herbicide
6 ban in the area of concern. So, within that 300-metre
7 area outside of the park boundary there would be a ban
8 on aerial application of herbicides. So, we would not
9 have to deal with the possible situation of herbicides
10 running into the river from tributary streams, et
11 cetera.

12 The last thing and probably the most
13 important if we are thinking about the waterway parks
14 across the province was establishing some sort of
15 committee that would try and address the problem of
16 integrating park planning, especially waterway parks
17 with that of timber planning because it was pretty
18 evident as we went through all of this that one of the
19 major problems was that both of those processes take
20 place in isolation. There is no integration of them,
21 there is no process for doing that.

22 What we recommended was that officials
23 from the Ministry of Natural Resources, from the timber
24 planning side, from the Ministry of the Environment,
25 from the Environmental Assessment Branch, members of

1 the public, interest groups such as ourselves or other
2 conservation organizations and the parks planning
3 people from within the Ministry of Natural Resources
4 could -- or some arrangement of that group could be
5 established so that we could begin looking at what
6 would be necessary to integrate these two processes.

7 My response from -- to our letter, to
8 this January 17th package that I sent in was returned
9 to me by Spruce Falls. I guess that is appropriate in
10 that they are the FMA licence holder. It was sent to
11 me by the forester for Spruce Falls and that is the
12 correspondence dated February 4th, 1991.

13 Only a small number of the concerns that
14 I raised were addressed in that response which I won't
15 go through in detail, but basically there was
16 opposition to the idea of preserving that habitat node
17 that was left along at the Camp 95 crossing. So, just
18 going back, that Camp 95 bridge which I guess -- this
19 gets terribly confusing.

20 At B on this map is the area known as the
21 Camp 95 bridge or the Abbott Road crossing. Now, for
22 that entire length of river that I mentioned when I
23 flew over it, that is from basically at Point A, the
24 Ecclestone Road crossing in Rykert Township, down to an
25 area that -- approximately where Brunswick Lake is

1 written on the map. That is the area I flew over.

2 That entire stretch of the river is
3 completely deforested as far as you can see from the
4 helicopter that I was in. It is all in a very, very
5 early successional stage. There is no mature forest
6 there except for one node of about 750 hectares at the
7 Camp 95 bridge. That has been scheduled in this
8 current operating plan to be harvested between now and
9 1996.

10 So, in our submission I made it very
11 clear that considering the landscape context that this
12 particular node was in that some serious questions
13 about going ahead and harvesting it was the only cover
14 for wildlife in the entire area. Actually, when we did
15 fly over that section, the only moose I saw along that
16 whole river were two moose feeding in the area just
17 outside of that particular chunk of cover. So, they
18 actually were using it for that purpose.

19 Another thing that needs to be mentioned
20 I think is the way habitat considerations are looked
21 after in this area is through the featured species
22 approach where we rely on the Moose Guidelines to try
23 and protect other habitat for other animals. Now, when
24 you are ignoring even the ones for moose by saying
25 there isn't very many moose in the area, then what

1 other animals are going to get any protection for their
2 habitat because you have already discarded the
3 importance of adhering to the Moose Guidelines by just,
4 you know, continuously violating them and, therefore,
5 what have you got left for all the other animals that
6 you are expecting to be taken care of through provision
7 of moose habitat.

8 So, there was rejection of that idea of
9 reserving that node by Spruce Falls saying that it
10 would be too much of a withdrawal from their land base.

11 In addition, there was opposition to the
12 expansion of the park boundary to 200 metres, similar
13 concerns, too much timber lost from their land base.
14 So, actually 3,000 hectares out of 1.6 million.

15 They opposed the idea of a spray ban in
16 the area of concern and also I had made some
17 submissions regarding the ideas for increased number of
18 bridge crossings which they asserted were, in fact,
19 necessary.

20 There was no comment on our
21 recommendation for a 300-metre area of concern. That
22 just wasn't addressed.

23 So, that was sort of how the timber
24 management planning process wound up. At the end of
25 that, the next thing that we saw, of course, was the

1 final timber management plan released on March 1st for
2 comment by the public for that 30-day period, from
3 March 1st to March 31st.

4 I would just like to go over both what
5 was resolved through the timber plan and what we feel
6 still needs to be addressed. I will just refer you to
7 the last letter in that package dated to Marion Taylor
8 of FON - Both FON and ourselves have worked together on
9 this problem - dated October 28, 1991 from the Ministry
10 of the Environment.

11 If you turn to -- I believe it is page 6.
12 It is after the main body of the letter and the title
13 at the top of the page is Gordon Cosens TMP and
14 Missinaibi Waterway Park, Summary of Issue Resolution.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Which page is that, Mr.
16 Gray?

17 MR. GRAY: I think it is page 6. They
18 are not numbered, I'm afraid.

19 MS. BLASTORAH: Page 6 after the letter
20 or before the letter?

21 MR. GRAY: Including the letter would be
22 the sixth page.

23 I will just sort of skip through these.
24 Additional crossings, the resolution of that was that
25 the Camp 95 bridge crossing would be maintained and

1 that the other crossings would be dealt with through
2 the park planning process. So, the final outcome of
3 that is yet unknown because the park planning process
4 is not completed.

5 The positive point from our point of view
6 was that we felt that because it was effecting the park
7 itself that they should be part of of the park planning
8 process and not part of the timber management planning
9 process. The Camp 95 bridge, although it was
10 originally intended to be abandoned, will not be
11 abandoned and will continue to be used.

12 Areas of concern. We got, instead of a
13 300 one we recommended, we have a 200-metre buffer zone
14 which is much an improvement over the situation at the
15 beginning. Where there was no area of concern, no
16 buffer at all.

17 We also had a commitment, although I have
18 not seen this except from the Ministry of the
19 Environment, I have not had any correspondence from the
20 Ministry of Natural Resources, but that a similar area
21 of concern would be established in the Superior Forest
22 to the south which also on the Missinaibi River, and
23 that the area of concern will be applied in future
24 timber management planning exercises. So, not just
25 until '95 or '96, but if we go through this again and

1 if I am not around or if FON isn't around it will be
2 there and we won't have to fight for it again.

3 The park boundary expansion is also
4 something that will be dealt with through the park
5 planning process.

6 We could not get a ban on spray buffer --
7 or spraying within the area of concern. We have a
8 30-metre no-spray buffer on the outside of the park
9 boundary. That's very similar to what we see in terms
10 of buffers around lakes in other areas of the province.
11 Nothing new there, nothing that would really recognize
12 the potential for herbicides getting into that
13 particular river system.

14 The freehold areas is just again stating
15 that it is volunteering on behalf of Spruce Falls to
16 adhere to any of the resolutions arrived under this
17 plan, but in fact Spruce Falls is agreeing to abide by
18 recommendations made here.

19 It is of interest to note that it won't
20 really have any impact in the short-term on Spruce
21 Falls' freehold townships because both of them have
22 been harvested. That slide I showed you of the
23 Missinaibi River was in Rykert Township and those areas
24 are not going to be harvested again for a long, long
25 time. So, consideration of areas of concern stuff is

1 not an immediate worry if you are not going to be
2 harvesting there.

3 Probably the most important aspect, I
4 would say, in this whole exercise in terms of
5 unresolved issues is the Camp 95 node, habitat node.
6 We have not been able to get anywhere on this issue.
7 We cannot -- we have been told by the Ministry of the
8 Environment that habitat nodes have to be dealt with
9 within the park planning process and that they will
10 only be established along waterway parks where there is
11 a recognized ecological feature, some particular forest
12 community that is unique to the area, an area of
13 natural and scientific interest, et cetera.

14 We think that the issue goes beyond that.
15 If we were dealing with proper landscape management,
16 proper variety of forest age classes adjacent to the
17 river this wouldn't be an issue, but it seems that the
18 current timber management process results in clearcuts
19 that go on for kilometres and kilometres and that
20 unless we have some way of integrating the park plan
21 with the timber management plan we are never going to
22 get that variety of age classes along the river. We
23 are going to end up with what we have now, which is 35
24 kilometers of forest in an early successional state.
25 There has got to be some way of enforcing a requirement

1 for having nodes of habitat along the river. This is
2 what we wanted this committee to be set up to
3 investigate.

4 Apparently, some time during the summer
5 there was some movement towards identifying the values
6 that that Camp 95 habitat node would have. In fact, at
7 one stage the forester in charge in Kapuskasing had
8 been told to begin seeking tenders to have ecologists
9 look at the area to determine what value it would have,
10 et cetera. That process stopped and it was decided
11 that no money would be spent on evaluating it and it
12 was just shoved on the back burner.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Gray. Is
14 this node the 750 hectares you refer to?

15 MR. GRAY: Yes, it is. So, what we are
16 concerned with is that it is being shoved back and
17 forth between the two aspects of what's going on in the
18 landscape.

19 The timber people and Ministry of the
20 Environment are saying that it has to be handled within
21 the park planning process, but it is not really a park
22 issue. We are not saying that we want to make sure
23 that every "x" number of metres there is an expansion
24 of the park boundary to "x" number of kilometres. We
25 just want some kind of responsible landscape management

1 surrounding the park so we end up with nodes of habitat
2 left.

3 They can be harvested at some point. We
4 can have an area that's harvested and then the next 500
5 hectares isn't harvested and then when the other one
6 comes back to being a mature forest you can revisit the
7 area that was left and that one can be harvested. It
8 doesn't have to be pulled out of the timber land base
9 forever. It is something that is very necessary for
10 habitat management and for providing habitat for the
11 animals that live along that river.

12 Just to highlight the fact that our
13 submission on large area clearcutting an protection of
14 habitat did not really have any impact on the timber
15 management planning process. I will show you this
16 overhead here.

17 As I mentioned earlier -- if I can get it
18 all on here. As I mentioned earlier, the way that
19 large area clearcutting is dealt with within Gordon
20 Cosens is to call them areas of concern. So, the area
21 of concern binder, documentation is full of a large,
22 large list of areas of concern which are, in fact, just
23 large clearcuts. In fact, for the '91 to '96 plan
24 there are 61 areas that are larger than 260 hectares in
25 size. They range in size from 260 hectares to 3,460

1 hectares and those are individual cut blocks. Because
2 they are just in a list form, there is really no way of
3 knowing if the 3,460 hectares is beside a 1,500 hectare
4 one or how big the total areas when they are done
5 cutting because they are all listed individually.

6 MR. MARTEL: What year is that for?

7 MR. GRAY: This is between 1991 and 1996,
8 the current operating plan approved in March of this
9 year.

10 The bar graph just gives an indication of
11 the size of each of those individual cut blocks over
12 260. In fact, the scale of this large area
13 clearcutting is so great that in fact almost 39.7 or
14 almost 40 per cent of the total harvest area is
15 contained in blocks larger than 260 hectares. A copy
16 of this graph is included in that package that I handed
17 out.

18 I would just like to, I guess, sort of
19 wrap up at this point. I really think that the field
20 staff from the Ministry of Natural Resources throughout
21 this whole process made a real effort to try and deal
22 with our concerns and largely accepted that what we
23 were saying was in fact valid.

24 I think the problem is twofold. There
25 was a huge resistance on behalf of Spruce Falls to move

1 in the direction that we were indicating that things
2 should go, and there was also a huge policy block with
3 things that we were recommending don't fit into the
4 current policy framework and we didn't feel that -- we
5 feel that because of that things like consideration of
6 habitat nodes, consideration of the park as part of the
7 landscape, spary bans within 300 metre areas of
8 concern, those things because they are not accepted or
9 part of the current timber planning process that the
10 local ministry officials could the agree to doing them.
11 Even if individually in conversation they would agree
12 with you, there is no way that that can ever come out
13 of a final timber management plan.

14 I guess what we would like to see in the
15 future is that if we recommend some sort of committee,
16 some sort of way of resolving conflicts that are very
17 much based on a particular landscape, this landscape
18 feature of the Missinaibi River is probably in the Clay
19 Belt one of the most significant features and
20 management should recognize its importance.

21 If we are going to suggest and take the
22 time to sit down and try and integrate these processes
23 which are operating in a vaccum we really feel that
24 that should be taken seriously, and if it is done so
25 and we can come up with some perhaps innovative ways of

1 protecting the river, but also trying to maintain the
2 forest land base, et cetera, for the timber company,
3 then we don't really see what the problem is there
4 other than it doesn't fit into the current policy
5 framework which really to us isn't a particularly valid
6 excuse when we feel our points are arrived at with
7 considerable effort and deliberation.

8 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Gray.

9 Mr. Cassidy?

10 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you, Madam Chair.

11 Mr. Gray, you made some comments about
12 what you think the planning process should look like
13 and I take it particularly in respect of this area.

14 Would you agree, Mr. Gray, that Spruce
15 Falls Power & Paper which, I understand, is in the
16 process of being purchased by the employees should have
17 an active role and be a participant in whatever that
18 process is?

19 MR. GRAY: Oh, yes, they have to be.

20 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Seaborn, do you have
22 any questions for Mr. Gray?

23 MS. SEABORN: A couple of questions,
24 thank you, Madam Chair.

25 Mr. Gray, in the early part of your

1 evidence you referred to receiving a letter addressed
2 to you from the Ministry of the Environment.

3 Is there another letter that's not in
4 that package that you filed with the Board today?

5 MR. GRAY: I don't think so. I think
6 there was just one from -- it was actually addressed to
7 Marion Taylor.

8 MS. SEABORN: Okay. So the letter you
9 were referring to in terms of quoting the area of
10 concern is the letter of October 28 to Ms. Marion
11 Taylor from --

12 MR. GRAY: Yes.

13 MS. SEABORN: That's the letter that has
14 the attachment with it that sets out some 16 items that
15 I understand, it is my information, have been resolved
16 between MNR and the FON; is that correct?

17 MR. GRAY: That's correct.

18 MS. SEABORN: Okay. Would you agree with
19 me in reviewing these concerns, while I understand that
20 not all of your concerns have been satisfied based on
21 the evidence you have given today, that there are a
22 number of items that have been resolved through the
23 process that Mr. Doyle was involved in with your client
24 groups?

25 MR. GRAY: Yes, I would say that most of

1 the resolution was in fact not involving Mr. Doyle or
2 the Environmental Assessment Branch, but was done
3 previous to his becoming involved during the summer
4 when we asked for an individual environmental
5 assessment of the timber plan.

6 As I said before, I think that the major
7 unresolved things are at the policy level and I really
8 do feel that the field staff of the MNR did as much as
9 they could within the scope that they could work in.

10 MS. SEABORN: What I am suggesting, Mr.
11 Gray, is that a number of the concerns that you raised
12 in the context of your designation request have been
13 addressed and that is set out in the correspondence
14 that you filed with the Board?

15 MR. GRAY: Right.

16 MS. SEABORN: Now, In terms of the issue
17 of integration, you said at the end of your comments
18 that one of the things your group was recommending was
19 that there be more integration of planning; is that
20 fair?

21 MR. GRAY: Yes, that's true.

22 MS. SEABORN: Okay. One of the items
23 that is addressed in the attachment, the summary of
24 this issue resolution at page 3, is this issue of
25 integration of park and timber management planning,

1 correct?

2 MR. GRAY: Mm-hmm.

3 MS. SEABORN: It is my understanding
4 based on this correspondence that it was the feeling,
5 at least from Mr. Doyle, that as a result of positive
6 dialogue between the Gordon Cosens Forest and the
7 Missinaibi park planning exercise that there he was
8 able -- a number of issues were able to be resolved
9 because there was some integration between those two
10 groups; is that fair?

11 MR. GRAY: No, I think that that's
12 stretching it a bit. I think the integration was not
13 at a policy level, but was because we managed to drag
14 the two processes together kicking and screaming.

15 MS. SEABORN: Okay. I am not asking
16 whether or not it was at the policy level.

17 What I am asking is that it is quite
18 clear from this correspondence that the people involved
19 in putting together the Gordon Cosens timber management
20 plan and the people involved in the Missinaibi park
21 planning exercises did in fact meet and talk together
22 about a number of the concerns?

23 MR. GRAY: Yes, that's true.

24 MS. SEABORN: Is that fair?

25 MR. GRAY: Mm-hmm.

1 MS. SEABORN: Okay. Thank you.

2 Those are all my questions, Madam Chair.

3 MS. SWENARCHUK: Madam Chair?

4 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Swenarchuk.

5 MS. SWENARCHUK: Just one question.

6 Mr. Gray, would you tell the Board what
7 your educational qualifications are...

8 MR. GRAY: I did my undergraduate degree
9 in ecology at Wilfred Laurier University and my
10 Master's Degree in forest ecology at the University of
11 Toronto and I have been working with the Canadian Parks
12 and Wilderness Society for almost two years.

13 MS. SWENARCHUK: Thank you.

14 MR. MARTEL: Can I ask you a question.
15 The graph that you showed to us, whose graph is that?

16 MR. GRAY: That's my graph.

17 MR. MARTEL: It's your graph. Did you
18 get any breakdown on what the actual size of the cuts
19 were?

20 MR. GRAY: Yes, I have a complete list of
21 those which I didn't bring today. The bars are --
22 indicate the exact sizes. I have the raw data that I
23 could provide as well, but I did not bring that today.

24 MR. MARTEL: We were there just two weeks
25 ago and we discussed with MNR some of the sizes of the

1 clearcuts. I don't recall seeing any this size.

2 We flew the entire area that you were
3 showing us. We had seen all of the crossings and so on
4 proposed and the Camp 95 bridge and we landed in half a
5 dozen places. I can't recall seeing anything -- you
6 say these are the proposed cuts--

7 MR. GRAY: Right.

8 MR. MARTEL: --this size. So, that would
9 eliminate that.

10 Maybe we can get from you or from MNR
11 what the cuts are going to be because we saw nothing in
12 our past experience of recent date anything that
13 resembles, let us say, a 3,400 hectare clearcut.

14 MR. GRAY: The area that I showed in that
15 slide, there would be clearcuts in that particular
16 photograph that would be of similar size to that.

17 MR. MARTEL: The 3,400 one?

18 MR. GRAY: Yes, 3.4 square kilometres, I
19 guess. On the back appended to that graph is a list of
20 all the areas of concern within the documentation.
21 There is a complete listing of all the stands that go
22 with each of those areas of concern and, as I have
23 said, a list of the exact sizes of each of those cuts
24 that I could file if you would like.

25 MR. MARTEL: It might be helpful if you

1 did.

2 MR. GRAY: Okay.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Again, Mr. Gray, just so
4 the Board is clear. When you talk about total number
5 of cut blocks, are those areas allocated for harvest or
6 are those areas that have been harvested?

7 MR. GRAY: These are allocated. So, some
8 of them may have been cut since March 31st of this
9 year, but most of them to be harvest between now and
10 1996.

11 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Thank you.

12 Ms. Blastorah?

13 MS. BLASTORAH: Yes, I do have a couple
14 of questions. I just wanted to clarify a couple of
15 things, Mr. Gray.

16 Mr. Martel asked you a question about the
17 total or the range of sizes of clearcuts, I was just
18 wondering in discussing that how you were defining
19 clearcut?

20 MR. GRAY: I am defining it the way same
21 way as the timber management plan does.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: So are you talking about
23 one individual cut in one specific area?

24 MR. GRAY: Yes, those are individual cut
25 blocks.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: You indicated I think in
2 responding to Mr. Martel that you had seen -- or that
3 there were already cuts that amounted to the size he
4 asked you about?

5 MR. GRAY: Yes.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: I think that was 3,460
7 hectares?

8 MR. GRAY: Yes.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: Were you using the same
10 description then in talking about clearcut? You were
11 were talking about a single cut in a single year?

12 MR. GRAY: Yes, a single area. I mean, I
13 am flying over it, so I am looking at it and seeing
14 that the trees that are there are all the same --
15 relatively the same age and of a certain size. This is
16 an estimate based on flying over it.

17 MS. BLASTORAH: Do you know when those
18 cuts were done?

19 MR. GRAY: No, they would have been done
20 over the last 20 years. The ones that have very, very
21 short trees of course have been cut quite recently.

22 MS. BLASTORAE: In the cuts that you were
23 speaking of where you indicated that they were in the
24 size range of 3,460 hectares, would they be the older
25 cuts in your impression?

1 MR. GRAY: No, they would be -- actually
2 the ones that you would be able to see quite visibly as
3 having definite borders would be quite recent cuts or
4 else they would have regrown to some level where it
5 would be very difficult to distinguish the borders.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: Just so I am clear. This
7 is a single cut that you are talking about, cut at one
8 time in a size of 3,460 hectares?

9 MR. GRAY: Whether it was cut in one or
10 two years or five years, there was to boundary between
11 them and the trees are all of such a similar size that
12 you could not different between what year it was cut.

13 MS. BLASTORAH: From the air?

14 MR. GRAY: From the air.

15 MS. BLASTORAH: I am just trying to
16 clarify using your definition of clearcut. Could some
17 of that area have been cut prior to the implementation
18 of the Moose Guidelines?

19 MR. GRAY: That's quite possible.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

21 I think those are my questions.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Blastorah.

23 All right, Mr. Gray. We thank you for
24 your presentation and you will be providing us with
25 some more information about your chart on cut sizes

1 MR. GRAY: Sure.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

3 MR. GRAY: Would you like copies of the
4 photographs that I have shown?

5 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, please.

6 MR. GRAY: Okay.

7 MADAM CHAIR: We will include those in
8 Exhibit 1962 as well.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: Mrs. Koven, can I just
10 clarify. I'm afraid I didn't hear what information Mr.
11 Gray was going to provide. Was it the...

12 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Gray is going to
13 provide us with some background data as to how this
14 chart was compiled and the photographs from his
15 presentation.

16 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you very much.

17 MADAM CHAIR: All of Mr. Gray's evidence
18 will be Exhibit 1963.

19 Is Ms. Jill Leslie here?

20 JILL LESLIE, Sworn

21 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Leslie has given the
22 Board copies of two pamphlets; one on Ontario Hike and
23 the other on the Voyageur Trail and these will become
24 Exhibit 1964.

25

1 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1964: Copies of two pamphlets; one on
2 Ontario Hike and the other on the
3 Voyageur Trail submitted by Jill
 Leslie.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead.

5 MS. LESLIE: Thank you very much for
6 giving me the opportunity to speak. I wasn't expecting
7 to speak when I came today, but because you are all so
8 friendly that I feel inclined to just make a very short
9 presentation.

10 I am a member of Hike Ontario which is
11 the Federation of Ontario Hiking Trail Associations and
12 our member organization in the north is the Voyageur
13 Trail. I think you may have heard from those people
14 when you were up in Sault Ste. Marie.

15 The Voyageur Trail, when it is complete,
16 will run from Manitoulin Island right through to
17 Thunder Bay. At the moment it is about just under a
18 half complete. There is a long section from Elliott
19 Lake through to Grows Cap, another section at Wawa, at
20 Terrace Bay and Schriber and then sections in the
21 National Park and Lake Superior Provincial Park.

22 The Voyageur Trail specifically asked for
23 a 500-metre protected corridor for the trail when it is
24 passing through Crown lands which are being logged and
25 also along the entire shoreline of Lake Superior.

1 The Board of Hike Ontario discussed this.
2 We felt that it was really too narrow and that a one
3 kilometre minimum would be more appropriate.

4 In particular, we are particularly
5 concerned about the coastline of Lake Superior which is
6 a marvelous resource which deserves really
7 international recognition. It deserves much more
8 studies than it has so far obtained and much better
9 preservation for the future.

10 The economy of the north, of course,
11 depends on logging and we are in total agreement that
12 sustainable logging management is very important for
13 the north. We also think that tourism is going to be
14 increasingly important for the north. There is a
15 finite land resource in the north to be managed so that
16 both tourism and logging can be maintained as a
17 long-term base for the economy.

18 Wilderness tourism is in very short
19 supply in the whole world. We don't have very many
20 tourists currently going to northern Ontario and this
21 is really because we have not begun to advertise or to
22 exploit this resource.

23 The Board of Hike Ontario feels further
24 than discussing simply the existing Voyageur Trail, we
25 really should be looking in general to the question of

1 how we can accommodate tourism in the north to maximize
2 its long-term potential so that we have a quality
3 environment for the tourists and also for our own
4 people and our own children in the northern area.

5 About three weeks ago I was at a
6 sustainable tourism workshop at the University of
7 Waterloo and there was a speaker, Robert Payne, from
8 Lakehead University who was saying -- discussing the
9 current policies regarding logging around lakes which
10 have lodges on them, hunting and fishing lodges. He
11 said that it appears in the next 15 to 20 years most
12 lodges are going to have forestry right up to their
13 doorstep and he does not think that the current Ontario
14 government policy is encouraging remote vacations.

15 Granted that this is one of the few areas
16 of the world which still has possibilities for remote
17 wilderness tourism I think this is a pity.

18 Mr. Gray used the expression "responsible
19 landscape management" and I guess this is the really,
20 the key to what we feel we need to see in the north,
21 and I'm not making criticisms of what's going on at the
22 present, but simply suggesting that this is an approach
23 that needs consideration.

24 Thank you, that's all I have to say.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Leslie.

1 Mr. Cassidy?

2 MR. CASSIDY: No questions.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Seaborn?

4 MS. SEABORN: No, thank you.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Blastorah?

6 MS. BLASTORAH: No, thank you.

7 MADAM CHAIR: We don't have any

8 questions. Thank you very much for coming.

9 Does anyone else in the audience wish to
10 speak to the Board this afternoon?

11 Yes, sir. Please come to the front.

12 JERRY ZUCHLINSKI, Sworn

13 MADAM CHAIR: Please introduce yourself.

14 MR. ZUCHLINKSI: My name is Jerry

15 Zuchlinski.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Can you spell your last
17 name?

18 MR. ZUCHLINKSI: Z-u-c-h-l-i-n-s-k-i.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

20 MR. ZUCHLINSKI: Approximately from mid
21 November of last year to April of this year I was
22 involved in various aspects of timber management review
23 in the Latchford, Temagami, Elk Lake, Wannapete and
24 Nippising forest management units on behalf of the
25 Temiagominishnawbe (phoen).

1 Specifically this involved a review of,
2 at that time, the proposed five-year management plan
3 for the Elk Lake management unit, a review of the
4 proposed 1991/92 allocations in the Nippising forestry
5 management unit and a field data base review of the
6 proposed 1991/92 allocations in the Latchford and
7 Temagami units.

8 Members of the team of professionals
9 involved in that review included Dr. Crandall Benson
10 from Lakehead University, Ron McGee, registered
11 professional forester and myself as a forest biologist.

12 It is my understanding that both Dr.
13 Benson and Mr. McGee have made presentations, so it may
14 be that some of what I have to say here is redundant,
15 but after listening to the other presentations I felt
16 maybe it was my responsibility to at least support
17 perhaps what they have said.

18 I was involved in a general way in all
19 aspects of the review process, but my primary
20 responsibility was to implement a field study to
21 evaluate the appropriateness of proposed 91/92
22 allocations in the Temagami and Latchford management
23 units.

24 The basic methodology was a strip cruise
25 whereby all trees including specimens down to one

1 centimeter DBH were identified, recorded and from that
2 determined stand composition, diameter distribution,
3 stand density and projected stand composition.

4 As well, we did in excess of 500
5 increment borings on a variety of species to evaluate
6 DBH, age diameter relationships. These surveys were
7 carried out in approximately a dozen townships and more
8 than a hundred stands as defined by FRI mapping.

9 As I mentioned, I was not prepared to
10 make a presentation, so I do not have the data before
11 me to present to you at this time. I am prepared to
12 submit that if it is required.

13 As well, it has been since April that I
14 have really been involved in it, so I do not have all
15 the details, you know, fresh in my mind. So I can give
16 you general observations at this time only.

17 With rare exception, stand density in the
18 study was found to be less than 500 stems per hectare
19 which I found considerably lower than what is the usual
20 expected quality of stand for harvesting.

21 Diameter class distribution was dominated
22 by trees in the 15 to 20 centimetre range,
23 approximately six to eight inch diameter.

24 Stand prescriptions were determined on
25 the basis of working group dominance which is the

1 formal practice. The difficulty I had with this was
2 that a stand that could contain 20 per cent white pine,
3 20 per cent red pine could have a prescription
4 developed which disregards that composition on the
5 basis that the dominating species was the poplar or
6 birch or some other species.

7 I found some stands to be at a stage of
8 succession whereby if they were left alone and not
9 harvested would ultimately be converted to white spruce
10 or white pine stands with less than 500 stems per
11 hectare, having very good regeneration of white pine
12 and white spruce were allocated for harvesting with a
13 minimal return to a mill from the kind of stocking that
14 was there in the poplar and the birch and, again, it
15 seemed more logical to leave the stand and allow it to
16 develop into a longer term, better quality wood supply.

17 I found in general that no consideration
18 was being given to species of rare incidence. I am not
19 suggesting that they are rare, but of rare incidence;
20 ones that are at their northern range, stands which
21 contained ironwood or red oak were treated without any
22 regard for these species.

23 In general, these observations suggested
24 to me that the MNR is in a rather desperate situation
25 of trying to find sufficient wood supply for the local

1 mills.

2 Another somewhat disturbing observation
3 was the lack of intermill coordination for maximum
4 utilization of allocations. A specific situation to
5 demonstrate that problem, companies in the Nippising
6 District had harvest areas for white pine, white spruce
7 and other softwoods and left behind the white birch and
8 poplar component of that stand; at the same time,
9 companies in the Latchford area were desperately
10 looking for poplar and had requested allocations in a
11 township that had never been accessed, would have had
12 to build new roads to get into there and could not go
13 down to the Nippising District because those stands
14 were already allocated to another company.

15 In general, the brief exercise that I had
16 in the Temagami area left me with a general perception
17 that the Ministry is primarily motivated by a
18 requirement to supply the local mills with wood and
19 that ecological considerations are basically a fly in
20 the ointment.

21 That really is all I have to say at this
22 time.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
24 Zuchlinski.

25 Mr. Cassidy?

1 MR. CASSIDY: No, not today.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Blastorah?

3 MS. BLASTORAH: Two very short questions.

4 Mr. Zuchlinski, would you agree with me
5 that one of the reasons that the Ministry may be - I am
6 just asking you may be - looking to some of these
7 stands that you have described is because of the
8 concern raised in the Temagami area for old growth
9 stands and also due to the fact that there are limits
10 on the amount of road construction in that general area
11 under the current planning regime as a result of the
12 current concerns raised in relation to access?

13 MR. ZUCHLINKSI: I don't believe that
14 that is the reason for the concern, no.

15 MS. BLASTORAH: Okay. I will leave it at
16 that. No questions.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Blastorah.

18 The Board will be going to New Liskeard
19 in two weeks and then we are going to North Bay next
20 spring so we expect to be hearing some evidence from
21 local groups and individuals on the Temagami issue at
22 that time.

23 We thank you for coming forward today.

24 Is there anyone who wants to speak to the
25 Board this afternoon?

1 (no response)

2 All right. If not, we will adjourn and
3 we will be sitting this evening beginning at 7 o'clock.

4 Thank you.

5 ---Afternoon adjournment at 4:50 p.m.

6 ---On resuming at 7:00 p.m.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Good evening. Please be
8 seated.

9 Good evening. I notice we don't have a
10 very large turnout tonight and I see that many of the
11 people who are here this evening were also with us this
12 afternoon, so I'll make my introduction a very short
13 one.

14 If anyone wishes to know more about the
15 Environmental Assessment Board or this hearing, they
16 can talk to Mr. Dan Pascoe who is standing. Dan is the
17 hearing coordinator and can answer any of your
18 questions about this process.

19 Mr. Elie Martel and I - my name is Anne
20 Koven - are the two members of the Environmental
21 Assessment Board who were appointed to sit as the panel
22 for this hearing which involves an approval for the
23 Ministry of Natural Resources to conduct timber
24 management on Crown land in Ontario.

25 The area of the undertaking is enormous.

1 If you look at a map you will see that the amount of
2 privately owned land in northern Ontario is small, and
3 so we are talking about a very large enterprise indeed.

4 This is day 331 of our hearing. We have
5 collected a great deal of evidence. We've spent two
6 years of our time sitting in Thunder Bay. We have held
7 meetings like these in 14 communities across northern
8 Ontario.

9 Most of the evidence will be heard by
10 next spring and the hearing will formally conclude next
11 December, at which point we will go off and finish our
12 decision and, hopefully, it will be rendered not too
13 long after the hearing is concluded.

14 Everything we're saying tonight is being
15 taken down by a court reporter, Bev Dillabough. If you
16 want to see the transcript of this evening's hearing or
17 any of the other hearings they're available here in the
18 Board's office and in many locations around the
19 province.

20 This evening we have five individuals who
21 want to speak to the Board and have made appointments
22 to do that. If there's anyone else here who wants to
23 talk to the Board tonight they're certainly welcome to
24 do so. We're also sitting tomorrow afternoon from two
25 until five o'clock.

1 The Board encourages whoever is going to
2 be speaking to us tonight to be comfortable, say what
3 you want to say to the Board. We might ask you some
4 questions and there are some lawyers representing
5 parties to the hearing here this evening and they might
6 question you as well.

7 Ms. Catherine Blastorah is representing
8 the Ministry of Natural Resources, Mr. Paul Cassidy is
9 representing the Ontario Forest Industries Association,
10 Ms. Jan Seaborn is representing the Ministry of the
11 Environment, and I think those are the parties who are
12 represented this evening, although I see we also have
13 someone from Forests for Tomorrow.

14 I think we're going to get started then
15 with the first presenter this evening. Mr. Douglas
16 Matthews?

17 MR. MATTHEWS: Where would you like me to
18 sit?

19 MADAM CHAIR: Good evening, Mr. Matthews.
20 Could you come forward, please, and swear in your
21 evidence.

22 Thank you.

23 DOUGLAS MATTHEWS, Sworn

24 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, sir. Please be
25 seated at -- the microphone is at the round table.

1 MR. MATTHEWS: (handed)

2 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

3 MR. MATTHEWS: Thank you. I've given
4 some additional copies to the gentleman there.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Thanks, Mr. Matthews.

6 Mr. Matthews has given us some written
7 material and we will give this an exhibit number. This
8 will become Exhibit 1965. This material consists of
9 eight separate sheets and a map.

10 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1965: Eight-page written submission and
11 map submitted by Douglas
Matthews.

12 MADAM CHAIR: You can begin any time, Mr.
13 Matthews.

14 MR. MATTHEWS: All right. If you would,
15 Madam Chairman, look at the second one of these sheets,
16 it's a brief sketch of some my qualifications which as
17 you'll see under the heading forestry background are
18 about zip when it comes to any technical
19 qualifications.

20 I have, however, been involved in owning
21 and operating woodlots in southern Ontario since 1946,
22 and so perhaps a little bit has rubbed off on me and I
23 have in another presentation, the one that is stapled
24 to the map, listed the four areas - and which are
25 depicted on the map - in which I have woodlot

1 operations. And so I'll leave that with you.

2 My basic argument, Members of the Board,
3 is that this environmental assessment is primarily
4 concerned with that area of Ontario comprised of the
5 Precambrian Shield for which the Ministry has developed
6 a timber management policy.

7 This TMP aims to maximize the harvest of
8 wood fiber without due regard, in the opinion of some,
9 to other interested parties in the land area; namely,
10 to the extent that:

11 (a) some areas are being overharvested
12 and will result in a longer term, unsustainable,
13 continuous harvesting with the resultant loss or
14 interruption of economic viability of those areas.
15 This will produce adverse social consequences;

16 (b) disregard for other interests or uses
17 of the area (i.e., the public) other than the forest
18 harvesting interests who want to retain aesthetic and
19 recreational value and who believe that the TMP gives
20 insignificant recognition to these alternative values;
21 and,

22 (c) the principles of conservation are
23 inadequately reflected.

24 This proponent (myself) maintains that
25 the Ministry in the development of the TMP has given

1 little or insufficient regard for the potential of wood
2 fiber production in southern Ontario and, as you'll
3 see, I've emphasized the word southern Ontario, i.e., -
4 and this is my definition - that area south of the
5 Precambrian Shield, to the extent that the realization
6 of productive potential in this other area of the
7 province has been severely compromised.

8 The aggregate provincial demand for wood
9 fiber could be partially satisfied by increasing the
10 southern Ontario production giving offsetting relief
11 for the need of product from the Shield areas.

12 That, Members of the Board, is my basic
13 premise. I now go on to explain and, I hope in your
14 view, support that premise.

15 The land ownership in southern Ontario is
16 primarily in private hands. This is in juxtaposition
17 to the ownership of land in the Shield area where the
18 Crown owns the majority portion involved, following by
19 a significant holdings by resource companies.

20 Further, the percentage of wooded areas
21 in southern Ontario is significantly less than almost
22 the hundred per cent in the Shield area. (In both
23 cases water areas are excluded.)

24 Non-urban land in southern Ontario has
25 traditionally been heavily oriented to agriculture.

1 Farming, since the end of World War II, has undergone
2 very significant changes due to both domestic and
3 international influences with the result that there are
4 estimated to be 3- to 4-million acres of land
5 previously farmed that are considered to be no longer
6 viable for farming.

7 These statistics are soft, since: When
8 is a marginal farmland on which the owner farms on a
9 part-time basis while he works out on off-farm
10 employment with little or no farming profit potential
11 withdrawn from farming - which, by this time, is
12 usually grazing - classified as being viable for
13 farming or not?

14 The utilization of previously farmed
15 lands for the most part is that of being allowed to lie
16 fallow. In areas convenient to urban centres,
17 recreation uses may assume ownership with no particular
18 commercial objective in mind. Under whatever
19 ownership, fallow lands do not contribute to the gross
20 provincial product and represent an unused resource.
21 These lands are imminently suitable for being returned
22 to forest lands from which they came 150 to 200 years
23 ago. The objectives of conservation would consequently
24 be somewhat realized.

25 The Ministry recognizes this potential

1 and corresponding value to society by a number of
2 programs such as the Woodland Improvement Act, the
3 Managed Forest Tax Rebate System, Private Land
4 Extension Services, et cetera.

5 Notwithstanding these initiatives, two
6 facts remain very apparent: Firstly, extensive acreage
7 remains in southern Ontario producing nothing (i.e.,
8 formally farmlands); and, secondly, wood fiber
9 production in southern Ontario is currently both
10 uneconomic and frustrating for those landowners who
11 have endeavoured to reforest or manage existing
12 woodlands.

13 Why is this so? Some of the reasons are:

14 (a) land ownership remains primarily in
15 small parcels, the standard southern Ontario farm was a
16 hundred acres, wood production requires large and
17 expensive capital equipment beyond the operating
18 capability of, and not financially justifiable by,
19 individual landowners, an effective integrated
20 harvesting unit would run to the order of \$300,000 and
21 up;

22 (b) harvesting is long delayed after
23 planting (30 to a hundred or more years) and, when
24 undertaken, occurs at infrequent intervals (say every
25 10 to 20 years); and

1 (c) the market is a oligopsony (i.e.,
2 many small sellers and few large buyers) not favouring
3 the producer.

4 Under these circumstances, the producers
5 need assistance, of which the existing Ministry
6 initiatives are helpful but insufficient. If further
7 initiatives or policies were to be instituted, southern
8 Ontario could make a significantly increased
9 contribution to the provincial supply of wood fiber.

10 The pressure on the Shield area of
11 Ontario for wood fiber could be lessened. This
12 proponent estimates that southern Ontario could
13 increase its fiber production by 3- to 4-million cords
14 based on the principle of a cord per acre per year,
15 which is approximately 10 per cent of the 28-million
16 cords equivalent Ontario total production.

17 What steps could the Ministry adopt to
18 accomplish this objective?

19 (a) First and foremost would be the
20 rationalization of product pricing. Producers/growers
21 receive today in the order of \$15 a cord net on the
22 stump for reforestation conifers for run-of-the-mill
23 product. This translates into approximately \$2.50 per
24 tree for, say, 50- to 60-year-old trees, a pittance.

25 For specialty products (utility poles,

1 logs for log cabins, wood pilings, et cetera) the price
2 can run to 25- to \$30 per tree, the latter, while not a
3 princely sum, would be reasonable if a market of volume
4 existed which it does not.

5 Land formally in agriculture can only be
6 reforested practically with conifers or softwoods.
7 Hardwood prices represent better returns and, generally
8 speaking, the market today is relatively efficient and
9 fair to both producers and buyers.

10 This EA is primarily concerned with an
11 area where conifers (softwoods) predominate. Hence, if
12 the Ministry in the development of the TMP recognized
13 the potential of southern Ontario and were guided
14 accordingly some of the stresses currently evident in
15 the TMP could be lessened.

16 (b) The Ministry itself through its
17 operation of agreement forests in southern Ontario,
18 ipso facto, establishes the market prices. It does so
19 without sufficient regard to economics. Like most
20 government functions, it is largely unaware of the
21 economics of production and the profit motive. Private
22 land producers to whom profit is important are thereby
23 disadvantaged.

24 (c) The fractured nature of the southern
25 Ontario producers needs to be consolidated into a

1 unified market force or series of larger forces by
2 means of marketing cooperatives or a marketing board.

3 The Ministry is probably the only
4 realistic entity that can bring this consolidation
5 about. The Ministry's role should be restricted to
6 launching such a program then retiring from the picture
7 once established and functioning.

8 Ministry-administered forests should be required to
9 market through the established agency.

10 This proponent believes that with the MNR
11 orientation to the Shield present policies preclude
12 them from taking such initiatives. Precedent for this
13 proposal can be found in New Brunswick. The Industry
14 buyers would probably oppose such a measure as their
15 economic interests would not be well served, but this
16 should not be cause for inaction.

17 (d) To further the implementation of (c)
18 above, the MNR should establish a policy that softwood
19 fiber destined for southern Ontario mills (principally
20 at Thorold, Trenton and Cornwall) has to be satisfied
21 from southern Ontario lands, if available, before
22 product from the Shield can enter the market.

23 And I would emphasize, Members of the
24 Board, that that is really the thrust of this
25 presentation, that's (d). In other words, fill your

1 produce needs in southern Ontario from southern Ontario
2 production before you let in a product from the north;
3 and.

4 (e) Finally, the existing Ministry
5 initiatives should be continued or strengthened. That
6 would come about by:

7 (1) The Managed Forest Tax Rebate System
8 should only apply to lands instituting and complying
9 with an approved management plan. The compliance terms
10 should be extended to a 50- to 60-year period or
11 completion of harvest. Currently the public taxpayer
12 is not getting value for money spent on the MFTR.

13 (2) The Woodland Improvement Act Program
14 be extended to the 50- or 60-year period and monies
15 expended by the Ministry run as a mortgage against the
16 lands. It is not necessary to be a WIA participant in
17 order to obtain the MFTR (i.e., it's a continuation of
18 the present practices); and,

19 (4) The Managed Forest Tax Rebate
20 continue at the present hundred per cent rate and not
21 track the Farm Tax Rebate Program (currently 75 per
22 cent and formally a hundred per cent).

23 Municipal taxes at the rate of \$2 to \$10
24 an acre per year when carried forward at any realistic
25 cost of money eliminate any profit potential for

1 private land forestry.

2 In conclusion, this proponent submits
3 that southern Ontario has the productive capability,
4 currently under utilized, to contribute significantly
5 to the wood fiber production of Ontario, thereby
6 relieving the pressure on the area covered by this EA.

7 Southern Ontario has developed
8 transportation infracture in place and conservation
9 objectives would be furthered.

10 Southern Ontario has a climate which
11 produces a larger volume of wood fiber in a shorter
12 period of time on the average acre of land.

13 Further, in concluding this proponent
14 states he is generally supportive of the Ontario
15 Federation of Ontario Anglers & Hunters' position, of
16 which organization he is a member, and has made a
17 modest contribution to Forests for Tomorrow.

18 Thank you for the opportunity to make
19 this presentation/submission.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Matthews.

21 MR. MARTEL: Well, I don't want to sound
22 facetious, Mr. Matthews, but taking your statement that
23 southern Ontario mills should only use southern Ontario
24 fiber, the conversion would work for northern Ontario,
25 then no fiber from northern Ontario should be processed

1 except in mills which were established in northern
2 Ontario.

3 MR. MATTHEWS: Yes, but that doesn't seem
4 to me, sir, to --

5 MR. MARTEL: You see as a northerner I --

6 MR. MATTHEWS: It doesn't seem to be a
7 problem.

8 MR. MARTEL: Well, it is for northerners.
9 If you've been in northern Ontario you would find many
10 northerners who complain about the fiber coming out of
11 the north to plants in southern Ontario.

12 My friend, Joe Bird, who is at the back
13 would agree with that, he's heard it many, many times.

14 MR. MATTHEWS: But fiber produced in the
15 north, sir, certainly could have, you know, there
16 should be adequate markets for that.

17 MR. MARTEL: Well, the markets are there,
18 the mills happen to be located in southern Ontario.

19 MR. MATTHEWS: Well, there are only three
20 mills and --

21 MR. MARTEL: Could you imagine what that
22 would do to the northern economy.

23 MR. MATTHEWS: Oh, of my 3- to 4-million
24 cords a year, the southern Ontario mills couldn't
25 handle it all at the present time, especially since

1 Thorold has gone to recycling to a large extent.

2 MR. MARTEL: I just thought I would try
3 that one out on you.

4 MR. MATTHEWS: All right. Good try.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Cassidy, do you have
6 any questions for Mr. Matthews?

7 MR. CASSIDY: I'm just curious about the
8 Ontario Tree Farmers Award which you won in 1990. Did
9 you get a prize for that?

10 MR. MATTHEWS: Oh, I got a nice plaque
11 and a hand shake by the then Minister of Natural
12 Resources, Mrs. McLeod.

13 MR. CASSIDY: Right. Anything else?

14 MR. MATTHEWS: No.

15 MR. CASSIDY: No. All right. And, as I
16 understand then, you're not suggesting that the fiber
17 from the southern Ontario mills could ever possibly
18 satisfy the mill demands of the three southern Ontario
19 mills; are you?

20 MR. MATTHEWS: No, just a minute. Could
21 you rephrase that again?

22 MR. CASSIDY: Are you suggesting that the
23 fiber, which you say is or could be available on
24 private woodlots in southern Ontario, could ever
25 satisfy the fiber demands of the three mills in

1 southern Ontario?

2 MR. MATTHEWS: More than satisfy them.

3 I think sort of an extension of my logic is that if you
4 have a marketing cooperative of some nature you will
5 then have some assurance by Industry that there will be
6 a steady supply of product and, hopefully in the longer
7 run, perhaps another mill would be established here in
8 the south to utilize what would then be an apparent and
9 assured source product, feedstock of product.

10 MR. CASSIDY: Do you have any concerns
11 about the competitiveness of the Industry if they were
12 to be required to purchase their mills from certain
13 areas, notwithstanding that the fiber supply may be
14 cheaper in another area?

15 MR. MATTHEWS: Well, I think that in New
16 Brunswick this is a process of negotiation and I would
17 think that, as is in the case of New Brunswick, why,
18 there is bargaining between the marketing agency and
19 the user agency for this.

20 MR. CASSIDY: I have no further
21 questions.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Seaborn, do you have
23 any questions?

24 MS. SEABORN: No questions. Thank you,
25 Madam Chair.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Blastorah?

2 MS. BLASTORAH: No questions. Thank you.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Does anyone else have a
4 question for Mr. Matthews?

5 (no response)

6 MADAM CHAIR: Okay.

7 MR. CASSIDY: I might indicate that award
8 that Mr. Matthews won was awarded to him by the Ontario
9 Forestry Association; correct?

10 MR. MATTHEWS: Correct.

11 MR. CASSIDY: Congratulations.

12 MR. MATTHEWS: Thank you.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
14 Matthews.

15 MR. MATTHEWS: Thank you.

16 MR. CASSIDY: I might also indicate that
17 I'm a member of the OFA.

18 MS. SEABORN: Did you vote on this award?

19 MR. CASSIDY: My firm didn't.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Raymond Black here?

21 MR. BLACK: Here.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Good evening, gentlemen.

23 RAYMOND BLACK,
24 PAT MOORE, Affirmed

25 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Raymond Black and Pat

1 Moore have given the Board a document to be made an
2 exhibit. This will become Exhibit 1966 and it's two
3 separate pages.

4 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1966: Two-page submission by Raymond
Black and Pat Moore.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead.

7 MR. MOORE: We are grateful for the
8 opportunity to address this Environmental Assessment
9 Board as private citizens of the province. We would
10 like to voice our views on the proposed Class
11 Environmental Assessment for Timber Management on Crown
12 Lands in Ontario.

13 Having read of the hearings in the
14 newspapers, we felt the need to express our opinions on
15 logging in Ontario and our desire to preserve the
16 remaining wilderness areas for future generations
17 as a viable wildlife habitat, for recreational uses, as
18 well as a valuable resource which must be responsibly
19 managed.

20 We are concerned that the Ontario logging
21 industry may irresponsibly consume our natural
22 resources in the quest for short-term profits. Our
23 forests must be intelligently managed if they are to
24 provide long-term benefits to the people of Ontario.

25 It is evident that logging and related

1 industries provide many jobs in Ontario and we do not
2 believe that the logging industry must be destroyed,
3 however, simple resource extraction will not provide a
4 sustainable economic base for northern Ontario
5 communities.

6 It is also evident that current logging
7 methods and resource management practices have negative
8 impacts on natural habitats. Also clearcutting is
9 clearly destructive and must be stopped.

10 Replanting after a massive clearcut
11 necessitates the indiscriminate aerial application of
12 herbicides and fertilizers. The result of such a
13 replanting scheme is not a diverse forest system but a
14 sterile tree farm which will have less tolerance to
15 disease and pest infestations. Clearcutting also
16 contributes to topsoil erosion which causes
17 siltification of the rivers destroying fish habitat and
18 spawning areas. Because clearcutting is not a labour
19 intensive practice, it contributes little to the local
20 economies but rather profits to multi-national
21 corporations.

22 Extending logging contracts into formally
23 pristine wilderness areas will adversely affect all
24 wildlife in the area. Logging roads will make access
25 to these areas easier which will, in turn, put

1 increased recreational demands on the land as well as
2 providing convenient transportation routes for
3 poaching.

4 There should be a moratorium on logging
5 on lands subject to aboriginal land claims until these
6 disputes have been resolved, or at least until
7 consultation with Native groups affected have been
8 undertaken and approved.

9 All logging in parks and wildlife
10 preserves must be stopped. Because these areas have
11 been set aside for the enjoyment of all Ontarians,
12 present and future, as a part of their heritage and are
13 supported by taxpayers' dollars, we feel it is immoral
14 for them to be exploited by commercial concerns.

15 Several weeks ago I was hiking in
16 Algonquin Park. While there is an extensive trail
17 network in the park, I sometimes travel across country
18 leaving the trails behind.

19 Travelling on what on the map is an
20 undeveloped area of the map I came across a road in an
21 area currently being logged. I realized that selective
22 cut logging is being carried out within the park in an
23 allegedly responsible manner, however, this does little
24 to diminish the ugliness of the site. A gravel road
25 has been built, streams diverted and spreading out from

1 the staging areas are the chewed up dirt tracks from
2 heavy equipment towing logs out of the forest. Having
3 been through areas that have been logged in the past I
4 know that these scars on the land will not heal.

5 This is not an acceptable use of our
6 parkland nor is it benefitting the image of the logging
7 industry among those using the park systems. We
8 realize that any solutions which will address these
9 concerns will invariably lead to an increase in the
10 price of forest products. As a resource, however,
11 lumber has been vastly undervalued in Ontario, as
12 indeed it has in all of North America.

13 We cannot afford to consider our forests
14 an inexhaustible commodity any longer. If they are to
15 be preserved for future generations, a much more
16 realistic value must be assigned to them.

17 The first step to preserving our forests
18 is to decrease the demand we make on them. By valuing
19 our forests at replacement costs rather than harvesting
20 costs, the prices of forestry products will be
21 increased making alternatives more attractive and
22 decreasing consumption and demand.

23 This will not be enough, and to cut down
24 the demands our pulp and paper industry makes on the
25 forests, stricter laws on recycled content and paper

1 products should be enacted. Such laws are already in
2 place in California and are under consideration in
3 other states. Mandatory programs for the recycling of
4 paper products should be put in place in all sectors of
5 the economy from initial manufacturing industries to
6 post-consumer waste.

7 The objective of these measures is not
8 destruction of jobs in the pulp and paper industry but
9 rather a shift in the raw material source. As many
10 export markets are soon expected to acquire higher
11 recycled content in paper products this shift will be
12 inevitable.

13 The Ontario Industry should be a leader
14 in this technology and by upgrading and converting our
15 mills now we can reap the side benefits of preserving
16 the natural forests of northern Ontario as well as
17 decreasing the pollution contaminating our water
18 systems.

19 Having decreased the demand for forest
20 products, we can eliminate the need for wholesale
21 clearcutting.

22 The efficiency of the logging industry in
23 harvesting trees has increased to such staggering
24 proportions through the use of higher technology the
25 number of jobs created to log a given area has

1 dramatically decreased. By placing stricter controls
2 on logging practices employing only selective cuts and
3 site-specific clearcuts on a small scale which will
4 allow more natural forest regeneration, the logging
5 industry will become more labour intensive. This will
6 result in greater job creation developing a broader tax
7 base in the northern communities. These practices will
8 benefit all of Ontario, but will increase the cost of
9 lumber and paper products.

10 If, however, lumber products are imported
11 from areas which are employing irresponsible logging
12 fraction at a lower cost, all the benefits will be
13 lost. To combat this, we propose that tariffs be
14 imposed on all such imports. While this will certainly
15 be unpopular, we believe it is a necessary precaution
16 to protect the future of Ontario's forests.

17 Any surplus proceeds from these tariffs
18 should be used to stimulate secondary industry and
19 reinvested in the economies of northern communities.
20 These communities have been consistently neglected by
21 multi-national logging concerns in the past. It is not
22 enough to simply cut down trees in the north and
23 exploit them to be converted into other products.

24 The Ontario logging industry cannot
25 continue to abuse our natural resources as they have in

1 the past. This will consume the forests we have
2 remaining, will create a poor image in the public eye,
3 and only prejudice support for governmental programs to
4 strengthen the northern economy.

5 This Board must carefully examine the
6 proposals made to them from across the province because
7 ultimately it us up to them to decide the fate of our
8 forests upon which so large a portion of our economy is
9 based and we, as a people, must cease to look upon
10 felled trees as goods produced and recognize it for
11 what it truly is, an asset consumed.

12 Thank you.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

14 Mr. Cassidy?

15 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you, Madam Chair.

16 I'm interested in your comments about
17 the -- you demand:

18 "There should be a moratorium on all
19 logging roads subject to aboriginal lands
20 claims until these disputes have been
21 resolved or at least until consultation
22 with the Native groups affected have been
23 undertaken and approved."

24 And I'm interested in knowing what
25 economic analysis, if any, you did of the consequences

1 of what you're suggesting, to not only the provincial
2 economy but more, importantly, to the local and
3 northern economies?

4 MR. MOORE: No, I haven't done any
5 economic analysis but I believe that if the Natives
6 have a legitimate claim to the land, there is no sense
7 litigating it over the next decade only to have them
8 inherit a forest that has been cleared.

9 MR. CASSIDY: Okay. Moving on to your
10 discussion about -- you suggest that:

11 "By placing stricter controls on logging
12 practices, employing only selective cuts
13 and site-specific clearcuts on a small
14 scale...", just stopping there.

15 What do you have in mind, what size of
16 site-specific clearcuts do you have there when you say
17 on a small scale, give me a hectare size, if you can,
18 or less?

19 MR. MOORE: Or less.

20 MR. CASSIDY: Whatever. What's your
21 figure?

22 MR. MOORE: I would say less than a
23 hectare. I don't see that we should be clearing vast
24 tracts of land.

25 MR. CASSIDY: So the largest clearcut you

1 would allow is one hectare?

2 MR. MOORE: Okay, yes.

3 MR. CASSIDY: I'm not trying to put words
4 in your mouth, I'm trying to figure out what you're
5 saying. Is that what you're saying?

6 MR. MOORE: Yes.

7 MR. CASSIDY: Now, on what basis did you
8 arrive on one hectare?

9 MR. BLACK: I thought you just answered
10 the question.

11 MR. CASSIDY: So I take it there's no
12 scientific basis then?

13 MR. MOORE: I can't claim to be a
14 scientist.

15 MR. CASSIDY: No further questions.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Cassidy.

17 Ms. Blastorah, do you have any questions?

18 MS. BLASTORAH: No, thank you.

19 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Thank you very
20 much, gentlemen.

21 MR. BLACK: Thank you.

22 MR. MOORE: Thank you.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. John Duncanson?

24 Good evening, Mr. Duncanson.

25 MR. DUNCANSON: Good evening.

1 MADAM CHAIR: We will swear you in again.

2 JOHN DUNCANSON, Sworn

3 MR. DUNCANSON: I will be using the
4 overheads.

5 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Go ahead.

6 This is the second time the Board has
7 heard from Mr. Duncanson. Mr. Duncanson was a witness
8 for the Ministry of Natural Resources and he is now
9 appearing this evening, I understand from the
10 appointments list, representing himself, he's appearing
11 as a private citizen and we are going to be seeing
12 slides.

13 MR. DUNCANSON: That's correct. You've
14 taken my introduction away from me already. Did you
15 get a copy of my presentation?

16 MADAM CHAIR: No, we don't.

17 MR. DUNCANSON: (handed)

18 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

19 Mr. Duncanson has given us a written
20 submission and this will become 1967.

21 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1967: Nine-page written submission by
22 John Duncanson.

23 MR. DUNCANSON: And I have given
24 additional copies to Dan.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, and this exhibit

1 has nine pages.

2

3 MR. DUNCANSON: I would like to thank
4 you, Madam Chairman, Mr. Martel, for the opportunity to
5 address you again. It's been two years since I last
6 addressed the Board and it was, as stated before by
7 Madam Chairman, it was during MNR evidence Panels 5 and
8 Panel 17. It seems like a lot more that 331 days ago,
9 I guess there's a couple of weekends in there.

10 Tonight I'm addressing the Board --

11 MR. MARTEL: You should think what it
12 feels like to us.

13 MR. DUNCANSON: I'm addressing the Board
14 tonight in response to the ad in the newspaper and as
15 a concerned citizen of Ontario. My concern, and this
16 might be something new for the Board and for the
17 audience here, my concern is what I perceive to be a
18 definite lack of knowledge concerning the ongoing audit
19 process of forest management activities in Ontario's
20 forests and this also includes the area of the
21 undertaking.

22 For the last two years, actually since
23 I've last addressed the Board, I have had the privilege
24 of a coordinating nine independent audits of forest
25 management agreement areas in the province and every

1 one of them has been within the boundaries of the area
2 of undertaking.

3 What I would like to leave you with
4 tonight are four key features of the current forest
5 management agreement review process, it's called, for
6 all intents and purposes it's a compliance audit, and
7 those four features really are the independent nature
8 of the reviews and the depth of expertise of the
9 auditors and of the review team members themselves;
10 secondly, the intensity of the review process; thirdly,
11 the public input into the review process itself and
12 also the public input during the review process; and,
13 lastly, the fact that the review of forest management
14 activities carried out by the agreement holders and the
15 fact that the review teams, the auditors, are looking
16 at activities other than those beyond the obligations
17 of the agreement holder.

18 And I'll just start with a sort of really
19 a brief background document here, and I apologize for
20 the smallness of the type here, but most of you should
21 have copies in front of you.

22 The forest management agreements areas in
23 Ontario first came into being in 1979 through an
24 amendment to the Crown Timber Act. The Act as amended
25 provided that the Minister of Natural Resources,

1 subject to the approval of Lieutenant
2 Governor-in-Council could enter into forest management
3 agreements with the private sector companies.

4 There are 28 forest management agreements
5 in the province covering a total of 180,000 square
6 kilometres or 70 per cent of the licensed forest area
7 in the province.

8 Under the FMA agreement the FMA holders,
9 they require the companies, the holders, to manage the
10 forests on a sustained yield basis. In addition to
11 harvesting, however, the FMA holder is responsible for
12 all regeneration and all other silvicultural activities
13 necessary for proper forest management. As well, the
14 FMA holder is responsible for addressing the
15 environmental concerns and those of other forest users.

16 The agreements are to last for 20 years
17 but Section 15 of the agreement provides that every
18 five years the Minister must evaluate how the company
19 has carried out its obligations under the agreement; if
20 satisfactory, the FMA is renewed for another five
21 years.

22 Just a little bit of background on the
23 review process here. Sorry, but I apologize again
24 for -- but the type is getting bigger as we go through
25 here.

1 The initial five-year reviews that were
2 done in 1985 and 1986 were conducted by committees of
3 Ministry staff and each committee was headed by a
4 senior Ministry administrator. In an effort to conduct
5 the five-year reviews in the most objective and arm's
6 length manner - and I emphasize the arm's length - the
7 review committees of recent years have been comprised
8 of independent auditors supervised by a Ministry
9 official.

10 In the past two reviews, the ones that
11 were done in 1990 and the one that's being undertaken
12 right now, 1991, the Ministry has completely removed
13 its involvement in the review process by selecting,
14 through public tender, a consultant to coordinate the
15 entire review, including the hiring of individual
16 review team members. I have been fortunate to be that
17 consultant over the last two years.

18 The review team members, of which each
19 team consists of three apart from the co-ordinator,
20 they are all independent experts - and I underline
21 independent - they have no conflicts of interest with
22 either Industry or Government, they're all experts and
23 their disciplines are picked from three: We have a
24 wildlife biologist on each team, a forester and a
25 silviculturist.

1 Just to give you a little more background
2 on the process, there are 14 -- what I consider to be
3 14 key terms of reference for a five-year FMA review;
4 namely, to undertake a fair and objective review of the
5 performance of the agreement holder, vis-a-vis the
6 obligations under the agreement, to examine company
7 records with regard to their adequacy and their
8 conformity with the Ministry's records, to examine the
9 relationships between the predicted and the actual
10 volume/area yields in the TMP, the timber management
11 plan --

12 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Duncanson,
13 could we just stop you for a minute. We just need a
14 short break.

15 MR. DUNCANSON: Sure.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

17 ---Short recess

18 MR. DUNCANSON: Just repeating the last
19 terms of reference for these review committees: To
20 examine the relationships between the predicted and the
21 actual volume/area yields in the timber management
22 plan, to examine and report on the relationship between
23 planned and actual wood harvested for the five-year
24 period - remember it's the past five years - to select
25 and field inspect silvicultural projects - and this is

1 where we start to get away from the non-contractual
2 portions of the agreements - to determine the degree to
3 which other forest users and other forest values have
4 been accommodated in management planning and
5 operations.

6 And the last page of terms of reference:
7 The review the recommendations of the first five-year
8 or previous five-year reviews and to report upon the
9 status of their implementation, to review fifth year
10 stocking assessments, to examine free to grow
11 assessments; to examine and report on company forest
12 management activities conducted beyond the obligations
13 under the agreement, to examine and report on examples
14 of innovative forestry practices and beneficial forest
15 stewardship, to examine and report where the company
16 has taken a positive approach beyond the planning
17 process to address public concerns, to examine and
18 report on company participation in the field of
19 research and tree improvement, and the prime reason for
20 it is to make recommendations on the extension of the
21 agreement.

22 I'll just give you a little bit of --
23 those are the terms of reference. I'll give you a
24 little bit of an idea of what the process itself
25 involves.

1 As I alluded to earlier, the five-year
2 review of a forest management agreement follows a
3 process very similar to that of a financial compliance
4 audit. The review committee - those three members, the
5 wildlife biologist, a forester and a silviculturist -
6 the committee is supplied with information and
7 documentation from the agreement company and is
8 provided access to all company records including the
9 operating plans for the five years, the annual work
10 schedules for the five years, the annual reports, the
11 five-year summary tables from the timber management
12 plans, and other documents highlighting FMA activities,
13 depletion, renewal and maintenance. That's the paper
14 chase portion of the audit.

15 The review committee then examines the
16 documentation supplied prior to the review team's field
17 visit. The physical review, generally speaking, lasts
18 one week which includes an extensive field inspections,
19 all done basically -- at locations determined by the
20 review committee. Examining company records, usually
21 in the head office or woodlands office, and
22 interviewing senior company personnel and Ministry
23 staff.

24 The review process doesn't stop there
25 though and the more recent reviews, in particular this

1 one that was done this year, is starting to focus
2 increased effort on getting public input to the
3 process.

4 Commencing with the 1991 five-year
5 reviews input was sought from the public concerning the
6 planning, harvesting, renewal and other activities
7 carried out on the specific forest management agreement
8 area. To accommodate public opinion, public hearings
9 were held - I don't think very many people in this room
10 realize that these do go on - were held several weeks
11 prior to the review team's physical field review. The
12 hearings were chaired by the independent consultant
13 selected to coordinate the five-year reviews.

14 The review committee themselves, the
15 individual team members, had the ability to site
16 inspect all areas of public concern within the FMA area
17 and, in each case, every concern was addressed in the
18 final report of the committee. I'll give you an
19 example.

20 The public announcement for one of the
21 reviews that was done earlier this summer up in the
22 Lake Nipigon area, the Black Sturgeon Forest - I won't
23 read this through - but it's a sample of the public
24 notice. And each one of the FMA reviews done in 1991
25 were advertised in the local newspapers, all the public

1 that were on the mailing list of the Ministry in the
2 area were also notified by special invitation, and they
3 were held usually in the evenings at least three to
4 four weeks before the physical review took place.

5 And finally to sum up - and this is
6 probably next to impossible to read from the overhead -
7 a public report is prepared by the review committee,
8 and what I've done there is basically list the table of
9 contents of these reviews. Very short introduction
10 describing the purpose of the review, identifying the
11 review committee members, and listing their terms of
12 reference in detail and the terms of reference are
13 close to two dozen, I only showed the 12 key ones -- or
14 the 14 key ones.

15 Then we walk through the procedures and
16 findings, and I won't read those through, but we
17 basically look at the management planning, the
18 silvicultural ground rules, harvest levels, maximum
19 allowable depletions, yields, wood flow, the
20 relationship between the harvest and growth and free to
21 grow assessment.

22 We look at the company's NSR,
23 non-satisfactory regenerated obligations stemming from
24 the onset of the forest management agreement, we look
25 at all road construction done in the last five years

1 and the maintenance of that road. And this is of
2 particular value to the wildlife biologist member on
3 the review team, that is that person's prime
4 responsibility, to make sure the companies have lived
5 up a hundred per cent to the guidelines, we look at the
6 company reports, the annual reports to make sure that
7 they're in compliance with the agreement and the
8 integration with other forest uses.

9 At the public meetings we get a wide
10 variety of the other users out. We get -- in areas,
11 the FMA areas where you've got a lot of hunting and
12 trapping, we usually see a good turnout from the
13 tourist outfitters. The Native people have been
14 showing up at these meetings which I find very
15 rewarding and all of their concerns are addressed as
16 well.

17 Then there's a section of the report
18 where we deal with the maintenane of productivity, then
19 the implementation of the recommendations of the
20 previous review - these recommendations are binding so
21 they are reviewed, in some cases, not all the
22 recommendations could be fully completed, so there's an
23 ongoing commitment that's put upon the agreement
24 holder - and then we do a whole section on the company
25 forest management activities conducted beyond the

1 obligations under the agreement.

2 We summarize the stakeholder concerns;
3 i.e., the public hearings are documented, the concerns
4 are mentioned and they're also addressed -- the answers
5 are addressed in the report, we come out with the
6 conclusion and recommendation statement to the Minister
7 and we sign off with the review committee statement
8 which is very similar to a financial compliance audit
9 where you have the scope statement and the fact that
10 the independent review team has felt that they have
11 been able to see everything that they had intended to
12 see in the process.

13 Now, thank you again, Madam Chairman, for
14 the opportunity to address you.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Duncanson.

16 Do you have any questions, Mr. Cassidy?

17 MR. CASSIDY: Just a couple of quick
18 ones, Madam Chair.

19 The last page, Mr. Duncanson, you
20 indicated that the audit report is summarized into a
21 final report that is published after it's tabled in the
22 Legislature.

23 So I take it that's the final thing is it
24 gets tabled and published; correct?

25 MR. DUNCANSON: And translated into

1 French.

2 MR. CASSIDY: Right. And you indicated
3 that there have been reviews done in 1990 and 1991.
4 Can you tell me if any of the reviews done in 1990 and
5 1991 have reached the stage of being published and
6 tabled in the Legislature and, if not, when we might
7 expect those to be done?

8 MR. DUNCANSON: Neither of them have been
9 published. The 1990 reviews were completed in August
10 of 1990 and submitted to the Ministry at that time,
11 however, with change of government things got bogged
12 down a bit.

13 The 1990 reviews have been accepted by
14 the -- have been signed off by the Minister, they are
15 currently being translated into French, they're at the
16 publisher's in other words, and they're expected to be
17 tabled by the Minister of Natural Resources before the
18 end of this year.

19 1991 is in the second draft stage and I
20 believe will probably be tabled in the Legislature in
21 the spring, so we're catching up on...

22 MR. CASSIDY: But is it fair to say then
23 that the audit process you described is, at this point,
24 about a year behind?

25 MR. DUNCANSON: Well, the process itself

1 is not behind, it's the document itself that is about a
2 year behind.

3 MR. CASSIDY: That's the result.

4 MR. DUNCANSON: The result.

5 MR. CASSIDY: And am I correct that the
6 first time the public would get a look at that final
7 result is when it's tabled in the Legislature?

8 MR. DUNCANSON: That is correct. There
9 will be -- everybody that showed up at the public
10 hearings will be -- is automatically on the mailing
11 list and will get a copy.

12 MR. CASSIDY: Okay. Coming back to the
13 timing of audits, is it really helpful, in your view,
14 for these audit results to be available before the
15 commencement of the next timber management plan being
16 prepared?

17 MR. DUNCANSON: Because of its nature,
18 it's difficult. To do a proper site inspection your
19 window of opportunity is really May 1st to mid-summer
20 to do them as soon as the snow leaves the ground, but
21 you really can't do a silvicultural inspection or even
22 a road stream crossing inspection while there's still
23 ice and snow on the ground, so they can't be done...

24 MR. CASSIDY: I guess what I'm just
25 getting at is if I was a timber management planner I

1 wouldn't mind having the results of that audit
2 available before I sit down and start planning for the
3 next one so I can take those results into account as
4 opposed to getting them two years into another process
5 where it would be very difficult to go back and
6 reconvene all the people necessary to redo the plan.

7 Do you see some merit in a proposal that
8 would have those audit results available in that
9 fashion, taking into account seasonal concerns, before
10 the timber management plan was prepared?

11 MR. DUNCANSON: It would be nice to do it
12 however, you know, the way the calendar shapes up now
13 that when we do the audits in -- when we have done the
14 last two audits, I should say, in '90 and '91, we're
15 basically dealing with four years' of actual data and
16 one year of estimated.

17 We've got a pretty good estimate of what
18 that fifth year will look like because the company's --
19 because of the year-end of April 30th coinciding with
20 the government's year-end, then they really have --
21 they don't get the final data until November.

22 You can't do your assessments, your
23 silvicultural assessments until -- you're doing it
24 about the same time the review team is out in the
25 field.

1 MR. MARTEL: You still would have
2 difficulty. Is it not almost a physical impossibility
3 because you, in fact, start the second -- the next
4 phase of the next five-year plan a year, year and a
5 half before you even finalize the present ongoing one?

6 MR. DUNCANSON: I would like to think in
7 the current process that the year ends on April 30th,
8 the review of the audit is done May 1st to July 31st,
9 the final report is not that difficult to assemble and,
10 in fact, is in the hands of the Ministry in a draft
11 form by August.

12 So, in fact, if the Minister was to sign
13 off on it, you could ideally do it the same calendar
14 year.

15 MR. MARTEL: But the next plan is
16 started, what, some -- it's anticipated some 12 to 18
17 months before--

18 MR. DUNCANSON: Yes.

19 MR. MARTEL: --before you even finalize.
20 So I don't know -- I'm not sure how one can expect to
21 even be remotely close at the stage you start planning
22 for the next five years?

23 MR. CASSIDY: Well, you may not be, but
24 what my question would be then in that circumstance:
25 Would it be advantageous to have it at least at some

1 point prior to the completion of the plan, during that
2 18-month period you're talking Mr. Martel.

3 Would you agree with that?

4 MR. DUNCANSON: Yes.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Duncanson.

6 There is no attempt at this point to coordinate the
7 five-year review schedule of FMAs with the five-year
8 TMP planning process?

9 MR. DUNCANSON: No.

10 MADAM CHAIR: There is no connection
11 there whatsoever?

12 MR DUNCANSON: They're independent of
13 each other and there are different people involved in
14 it.

15 MR. CASSIDY: That's interesting.

16 MR. DUNCANSON: If I might just add the
17 point that, you know, if you look at a financial audit
18 the year-end audit takes usually, you know, upwards of
19 six to nine months before the shareholders are actually
20 able to see the numbers.

21 So, I mean, we're -- it's impossible to
22 have an audit done and published the minute after the
23 clock goes past twelve midnight.

24 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you.

25 MR. MARTEL: It wouldn't help with your

1 recommendation, but I understand what Mr. Cassidy is
2 suggesting, is that if you can get it sooner you would
3 have -- be able to work with some of the
4 recommendations that might be included in the audit for
5 the next five years.

6 MR. CASSIDY: Yes. I was just exploring
7 the viability of doing that.

8 MR. MARTEL: Yes.

9 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you, Mr. Duncanson.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Blastorah?

11 MS. BLASTORAH: A few short questions,
12 Madam Chair.

13 Mr. Duncanson, during the course of your
14 audit procedures do you discuss with the company the
15 kinds of things that might ultimately end up as
16 recommendations?

17 MR. DUNCANSON: Yes. Before the audit
18 team finishes its physical review, we give the company
19 and Ministry staff sort of a brief capsule of what our
20 general recommendations will be.

21 MS. BLASTORAH: So that notwithstanding
22 the fact the audit may not be formalized and finalized
23 in the sense that it's been approved and gone to the
24 printers, the company would, nevertheless, be aware of
25 the basic recommendations?

1 MR. DUNCANSON: Yes, that's correct, and
2 Minister would be as well.

3 MS. BLASTORAH: And those then could be
4 taken into account in beginning preparations for the
5 next planning cycle?

6 MR. DUNCANSON: Yes, definitely. If
7 there was something serious that we saw that would
8 definitely point to not recommending renewal, we would
9 know it at the end of that physical review week.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: The other question I
11 wanted to ask you about is the cost in relation to
12 these audits. Can you give me an idea of what the cost
13 is for the audits that you have been involved in?

14 MR. CASSIDY: Look at your bill there.

15 MS. BLASTORAH: I gather from your
16 comment that these are public tenders?

17 MR. DUNCANSON: These are public tenders
18 so the information is publicly available. It depends.
19 Some of the more remote ones, of course, are more
20 expensive.

21 To get a full view of the overall
22 agreement area the use of helicopters is desirable. We
23 are dealing with professionals. I would say that
24 you're running anywhere between, you know, 30- to
25 \$40,000 per review.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: And that would include
2 the helicopter time?

3 MR. DUNCANSON: Yes.

4 MS. BLASTORAH: And it's my information,
5 and perhaps you can correct me if I'm wrong, that that
6 would be in the neighbourhood of \$5,000 per audit, give
7 or take?

8 MR. DUNCANSON: Oh geez. All the
9 helicopters, of course, because they're on fire flap
10 duty with the Ministry of Natural Resources are
11 basically subcontracted back again from the Ministry
12 and it could run five thousand.

13 But basically you use the helicopter for
14 the general overview to help some of the ground site
15 inspections, and then we do actually do a day of
16 helicopter, where we actually drop down into the more
17 remote areas that are difficult to get to by ground
18 transportation.

19 We usually -- we site inspect by ground
20 transportation about half the sites because you want to
21 see the road construction and the bridge work.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: And the estimate that you
23 gave the Board, I think you said \$40,000 is a ballpark
24 figure, would that include things like the cost of
25 publishing the notices that you showed and the

1 mailings?

2 MR. DUNCANSON: It's all included.

3 MS. BLASTORAH: Okay. And also French
4 translation of the reports?

5 MR. DUNCANSON: No, the French
6 translations is done by the Minister, that's a separate
7 and, I hate to say it, it's probably as much.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: And then there would be
9 the cost of publishing the reports in addition?

10 MR. DUNCANSON: Yes, and then the cost of
11 publishing and mailing.

12 MS. BLASTORAH: Okay. Thank you, those
13 are all my questions.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Blastorah.
15 Thanks again, Mr. Duncanson.

16 MR. DUNCANSON: Fine, thank you.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. John Finlay here?
18 Hello, Mr. Finlay.

19 MR. FINLAY: (handed) .

20 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

21 JOHN FINLAY, Sworn

22 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Finlay has given us a
23 written submission of three pages double sided and this
24 will become Exhibit 1968.

25

1 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1968: Three-page written submission by
 John Finlay.

3 MR. FINLAY: Madam Chairman, this brief
4 is submitted by the Conservation Committee of
5 Grassroots Woodstock in relation to an application by
6 the Ministry of Natural Resources for approval under
7 the Environmental Assessment Act to carry out the
8 undertaking of timber management in an area of the
9 boreal forest of northern Ontario. I characterize the
10 area that way through the little map that appeared on a
11 Ministry pamphlet and it's fairly close I believe.

Grassroots Woodstock is a local environmental action group which is involved in waste reduction and recycling, excess packaging, opposition to incineration and fluoridation, landfill problems, household hazardous waste disposal and conservation.

17 The Conservation Committee of Grassroots
18 has as its mandate the increasing of public awareness
19 of the importance of wetlands, woodlands and wildlife,
20 fostering projects which enhance the natural habitat of
21 Oxford County, promotion of conservation and active
22 lobbying for specific conservation legislation by-laws
23 and regulations.

24 It is in respect to our last two aims and
25 objectives that we appear before you this evening. I

1 am John Finlay, I am Chairperson of the Conservation
2 Committee and I'm accompanied by Carol Tattersal, a
3 founding member of the committee. It might be of some
4 interest for the Board members to know that I'm a
5 retired school superintendent, graduate of biology, and
6 I'm an educator. I live on an old farm, as I like to
7 characterize it, and I was one of the people in Oxford
8 County who undertook a Woodland Improvement Act
9 agreement to plant a lot of red and white pine and
10 which spruce which I think I attend annually and which
11 has grown pretty well. I have an interest, therefore,
12 in trees.

13 We thank you on behalf of our Committee
14 for the opportunity to address you this evening. Our
15 presentation will be succinct and we hope useful in
16 your deliberations. I would welcome your questions and
17 comments and we are prepared to elaborate on any points
18 which you wish to question.

19 We are all aware that the forests of
20 southern Ontario, the Ottawa Valley, central Ontario
21 and northern Ontario have been harvested for more than
22 200 years. We are also well aware that despite
23 Government and Industry promises over the last 60 years
24 that the forests would be managed on a sustained yield
25 basis this has not happened.

1 We have seen the emphasis on
2 responsibility for forest regeneration swaying from the
3 forest companies to the Government and back again to
4 the companies, however, we note that under the newer
5 forest management agreements its purpose is to provide
6 for a continuous supply of forest products to the
7 agreement holder and to ensure the forests are
8 harvested and regenerated on a sustained yield basis.
9 The public purse is still paying for specified roads
10 and for site preparation, planting or seeding and
11 tending where necessary.

12 The Ministry will also provide free of
13 charge all necessary tree seed and nursery planted
14 stock. We note also that where a company undertakes
15 silvicultural treatment solely at its expense, the
16 increase in volume attributable to those treatments
17 shall be available at one tenth of the normal stumpage
18 charges.

19 Madam Chairperson, I'm in no position to
20 argue with Mr. Duncanson but in his first presentation
21 I read that the agreement holder is solely responsible
22 for regeneration. If my pamphlet is out of date, the
23 rules have changed and I apologize for that, but I'm
24 confused if the holder is responsible but the Ministry
25 is paying. I'm in some quandary.

1 We are all aware that under the Free
2 Trade Agreement the United States has placed several
3 tariffs on our forest products claiming unfair
4 subsidies. We bristle at this. We wonder whether
5 there is not truth to their contention that our
6 stumpage fees in Canada are so low that they constitute
7 an unfair advantage for our companies.

8 If the British Columbia lumberjacks can
9 cut, mill and transport B.C. lumber down the Pacific
10 coast to the Panama Canal and offload it at Atlanta,
11 Georgia at a lower price than home-grown, sustainable
12 yield Georgia pine something is written in the state of
13 Denmark.

14 We want to be assured if the Ministry of
15 Natural Resources undertakes timber management on Crown
16 lands in the boreal forest of northern Ontario that it
17 will be on a sustained yield basis which protects the
18 public interest and the unique ecosystems in the area.
19 To that end we have several specific concerns and
20 several specific suggestions.

21 Our specific concerns:

22 1. The forests must be managed on a
23 sustained yield basis keeping with the concept in the
24 Bruntland Commission Report of sustainable development.
25 There must be a forest resource maintained for future

1 generations.

2 2. Twelve per cent of the area, perhaps
3 including the Hudson Bay lowlands, should be set aside
4 for wildlands and wilderness parks. This objective was
5 set out in the Bruntland Commission Report in order to
6 preserve our and the world's unique natural terrestrial
7 and marine regions and to ensure that the world
8 maintains its reservoirs of genetic diversity and
9 natural habitats.

10 Canada presently has set aside 3 per cent
11 of its lands area for these kinds of parks and
12 wilderness areas, in Quebec the amount is .4 per cent.

13 Presently Canada has set aside parks that
14 address 21 of the 39 unique terrestrial areas
15 stipulated in this report for our country and only two
16 of the 29 marine areas.

17 3. Harvesting methods in the forest must
18 respect the ecosystem, they must not increase the run
19 off unnecessarily so that spawning areas and lakes and
20 streams are affected.

21 Harvesting must be kept far enough away
22 from the wetlands, lakes and streams so that warming
23 and interference with the natural habitat are
24 minimized.

25 Burning of slash should be minimized

1 unless it is necessary for regeneration of jack pine or
2 other particular species. The slow decay of forest
3 debris constricts nutrients to the soil and slows down
4 the release of carbon dioxide through the atmosphere.

5 4. Harvesting methods must encourage
6 natural regeneration unless the area has been designated
7 for planned artificial regeneration.

8 5. We must get full value for our forest
9 resource.

10 We referred earlier to stumpage fees and
11 the concerns of forest companies in the United States.
12 We know that the forest industry contributes more to
13 Canada's foreign exchange earnings than agriculture,
14 mining, fishing, oil and gas combined.

15 One dollar in seven, 15 per cent of all
16 value added in manufacturing is derived from the forest
17 sector. These are large amounts of money, but Brazil
18 could probably say the same thing about its coffee and
19 Sri Lanka about its tea.

20 This does not necessarily mean that we
21 are getting enough, nor does it mean that the
22 government (us) or the companies are putting enough
23 money back into regeneration to ensure a sustainable
24 resource. We want to know that this will happen.

25 6. The concept of sustained yield in

1 this huge area must be expanded to include sustainable,
2 ecological systems. We must avoid the James Bay
3 syndrome which kills wildlife in great numbers,
4 pollutes the water, and poisons the indigenous peoples
5 of the area while, at the same, destroying their homes
6 and their way of life. Many unique terrestrial and/or
7 marine regions should be set aside as national or
8 provincial parks.

9 7. In the present forest management
10 agreements it appears that the public is paying too
11 much and the companies too little for regeneration of
12 our forest resource, or it may be that neither the
13 Government (us) nor the companies are paying nearly
14 enough to make sustained yield a reality.

15 It is quite obvious that the five cents
16 for every dollar of revenue the province gets for its
17 forests which is going to the Ministry of Natural
18 Resources presently is totally inadequate to do the
19 job.

20 It is the same problem we face in respect
21 to all resource-based industries, whether the resource
22 is renewable or not. The exploiters of the resource
23 simply do not pay enough for it to compensate society
24 for the damage that is done to the world ecosystem.

25 By the same token, Madam Chairman,

1 manufacturers do not calculate the cost of disposing of
2 their waste and the hazardous materials they use and
3 create.

4 We have some specific suggestions:

5 1. The Ministry must insist on
6 cooperation and adequate cost sharing with the forest
7 companies to provide for sustained yield and
8 sustainable ecological systems in the area under
9 consideration. Our heritage must not be allowed to
10 deteriorate over the long term or be given away over
11 the short term.

12 2. The Ministry must see that
13 regulations protecting wetlands, lakes and streams are
14 adhered to or the loss of licences and the termination
15 of agreements will follow.

16 3. Present licence agreements must be
17 brought into line with the new mandate. To grandfather
18 present agreements, especially with the large
19 companies, to the detriment of future growth and
20 stability in the industry is shortsighted and unfair to
21 everyone in the region.

22 4. The example of the federal
23 government's hypocritical handling of logging licences
24 in Wood Buffalo National Park must not be repeated in
25 Ontario.

1 5. The old growth red and white pine
2 stands in Temagami Lady Evelyn Lake area should not be
3 cut. If they are, a unique ecosystem will be destroyed
4 and such trees will never be seen in their natural
5 state again. They're a priceless heritage which should
6 not be destroyed for a mess of pottage, two more years
7 of production for some lumber mills, they also stand as
8 a symbol of the peoples' will to preserve something of
9 value.

10 6. Algonquin Park is also within the
11 area under consideration. The park belongs to all
12 Ontarians and should be preserved and treated with that
13 in mind.

14 In conclusion, let me say that you have
15 an unenviable task before you, because I am sure you
16 will receive and have received in your over a thousand
17 briefs with different points of views than ours.

18 Your task is made more difficult too by
19 the presented public disillusionment with all
20 governments who talk about the environment but do
21 little or nothing to make sure we have a livable planet
22 for our great grandchildren.

23 In conclusion, let me suggest that if the
24 Ministry cannot manage our Crown land for profit and
25 sustainable development, perhaps we should sell a lot

1 of it to the numbered companies and many other citizens
2 who want it and what we cannot sell we should give back
3 to the Native peoples who certainly understand nature
4 and conservation paragraph far better than we seem to
5 and then the Ministry can do a fine job administering
6 and protecting the 12 per cent we have set aside as
7 wild lands and unique terrestrial areas.

8 I'm sorry, Madam Chairman, if you might
9 detect a slight facetious tinge to my final paragraph.
10 We could turn those three things around and we can say
11 we will preserve the 12 per cent first, we will then
12 look after the original peoples, and then the rest of
13 the land we will sell for the right price to people who
14 will use it and maintain it as a sustainable resource
15 because they can't afford to not maintain it.

16 Just as the family farmer cannot afford
17 to have his lands run down the gulley and into the
18 stream and he must do something to maintain the
19 fertility of the soil.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
21 Finlay.

22 Mr. Cassidy?

23 MR. CASSIDY: No questions.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Blastorah?

25 MS. BLASTORAH: No questions.

1 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Thank you very
2 much, Mr. Finlay.

3 MR. FINLAY: Thank you.

4 MADAM CHAIR: The Board appreciates
5 hearing from you tonight.

6 Thank you.

7 I think we will take a break at this
8 point and I'm going to call on Mr. Kevin Kavanaugh. Is
9 Mr. Kavanaugh here this evening?

10 MR. KAVANAUGH: Right here.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Hello, Mr. Kavanaugh. Our
12 court reporter needs a brief break and then we will be
13 back in 15 minutes.

14 And is there anyone else this evening who
15 wants to talk to the Board?

16 Yes, sir?

17 FROM THE AUDIENCE: Do you want my name?

18 MADAM CHAIR: Perhaps you could talk to
19 Mr. Pascoe during the break. Thank you.

20 ---Recess at 8:25 p.m.

21 ---On resuming at 8:40 p.m.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated.

23 Mr. Kavanaugh?

24 KEVIN KAVANAUGH, Sworn

25 MR. KAVANAUGH: (handed)

1 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. Mr. Kavanaugh
2 has given the Board some written material from the
3 World Wildlife Fund and this will be Exhibit 1969.

4 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1969: Written material from World
5 Wildlife Fund submitted by Mr.
Kavanaugh.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead, Mr.
7 Kavanaugh.

8 MR. KAVANAUGH: Okay. I'd like to
9 introduce to the Board today through a short slide
10 presentation a program we have initiated at World
11 Wildlife Fund and are essentially acting as
12 coordinators in terms of wilderness protection and
13 natural area protection across the country, and I would
14 like to then, in the second part of my presentation,
15 relate this back to the Timber EA and what this may
16 mean in terms of considerations by the Board.

17 If I can just have the lights, I would
18 like to just briefly initiate or indicate who we are,
19 World Wildlife Fund.

20 The recognized logo, the Panda. This is
21 our international flagship animal.

22 World Wildlife Fund Canada, is the
23 Canadian Chapter of an international organization with
24 about twenty -- representing about 28 countries
25 world-wide. We have a collective supporter network of

1 about 5-million people of which about 70,000 are in
2 Canada.

3 We have, as an international president,
4 Prince Philip and a fairly -- and I use this slide to
5 indicate that we have a fairly, in our view,
6 substantial network of influential people involved with
7 the organization.

8 We also rely heavily on an international
9 scientific board and another Canadian scientific board
10 on which we base our decisions regarding natural
11 history, granting programs and other work that we
12 become involved in, and also in developing our various
13 positions on Canadian issues.

14 Perhaps in Canada, and I have chosen a
15 few that are found in Ontario, we are best known for
16 our work in endangered species. This being our
17 greatest success story with the cooperation of a
18 corporation called Canada Life, this is the American
19 white pelican. That was our first and so far only
20 major species to come completely off the endangered
21 species list in this country. We have now down listed,
22 of course, wood buffalo as well.

23 We've also been in a cooperative venture
24 with many Ministry programs and other private programs.
25 One example is that of the introduction of the peregrin

1 falcon and the eastern cougar is something that I will
2 use to lead into the program I want to talk at greater
3 length today.

4 This is an animal that has virtually
5 disappeared from the eastern part of the country and
6 this is a growing trend we find about those species we
7 are working with, and one of our goals through our
8 endangered species program, of course, is to attempt to
9 recover and develop recovery programs for many of these
10 nationally endangered species.

11 The single greatest factor we are
12 noticing, particularly over the course of the last 10
13 or 20 years, is not that these animals are necessarily
14 being lost as a direct result of hunting or other
15 issues, it is the sense of habitat loss and quality
16 habitat loss that many of these species require that
17 has been a prime function in their being listed on the
18 national endangered species list.

19 Hence, about two years ago in September,
20 1989 World Wildlife Fund launched the Endangered Spaces
21 Campaign in conjunction with a large number of other
22 non-government organizations across the country.

23 And this has become one of our flagship
24 programs, it is a program that we are now getting a lot
25 of international recognition for and also a lot of

1 international interest in developing this same method
2 of approaching natural area protection, and I hope to
3 take you through a bit of our program and what it
4 means.

5 In the handout that I gave you you have a
6 copy of the Canadian Wilderness Charter. This is
7 really simply the public vehicle by which we educate
8 the public in terms of what our goals are through the
9 campaign and sort of lists a whole range of various
10 attributes to and reasons why we should protect our
11 natural heritage. We are seeking 1-million Canadians
12 to endorse this. We are now approaching the 400,000
13 mark. So we are very pleased with the progress we are
14 making in getting people to recognize and I think send
15 a very clear message to government that this is a
16 program that they would like to see delivered.

17 The primary goal of the Endangered Spaces
18 campaign is to establish a network of protected areas
19 representing all of the natural regions of Canada which
20 add up to at least 12 per cent of our lands and waters
21 by the year 2000. This, of course, is based loosely on
22 the Bruntland Commission report which, for sustainable
23 development, recommends that within developing one's
24 natural land based resources that approximately 12 per
25 cent is a desired goal to aim for.

1 This is importantly a national average
2 and does not mean that we require 12 per cent of every
3 area or every province or every natural site to be
4 protected, this simply means that by the time we have
5 established an appropriate network of protected areas
6 in all, representing each of the natural regions of the
7 country, we estimate that approximately 12 per cent of
8 the lands and waters will likely have been protected.

9 So we are discouraged and a little
10 frustrated when people try and peg a specific number to
11 that and indicate that we can't go above, below or any
12 other variation, it must apply to every square inch of
13 the country. This is something we want to indicate
14 strongly is not the case.

15 The campaign in Canada has really taken
16 off and I'd like to go through a few of the campaign
17 accomplishments and, unfortunately, this slide was made
18 only six weeks ago and is already dated and I think it
19 will indicate to the Board that this is a very main
20 stream, substantial campaign that we hope will be able
21 to be brought forward in a number of issues pertaining
22 to natural resource use in the country.

23 Our objective basically in this campaign
24 is to work in a cooperative fashion with the
25 governments, given that so much of the land base in

1 Ontario and Canada is, in fact, Crown owned. Five
2 jurisdictions have committed to the campaign so far,
3 and that is out of date as well. In the last three
4 weeks British Columbia has now become the sixth
5 jurisdiction to endorse the Endangered Spaces campaign.
6 So we -- this includes the Province of Ontario and the
7 others are Manitoba, Saskatchewan, the Yukon and
8 Federal Government.

9 We have now about 235 endorsing
10 organizations and this ranges from the Canadian Chamber
11 of Commerce to other social organizations such as the
12 United Church, and all the way through to a large
13 listing of national, provincial and regional
14 environmental organizations.

15 As I said, 350,000 charter signatures,
16 well we're now close to 400. The launch of the
17 campaign and a lot of the material outlining the
18 reasons for undertaking such an ambitious program are
19 in a book that is edited by our Canadian president
20 Monte Hummel called Endangered Spaces. It is now a
21 best seller times four and we're pleased that this
22 Christmas it still doesn't seem to be showing up on the
23 bargain bookshelves, it seems to be keeping its own.
24 So I think this indicates a fairly substantial
25 contribution of the conservation effort in this

1 country.

2 And we should, I think, inform the Board
3 that we keep all Canadian legislators at the provincial
4 and federal level up to date with regular information
5 pamphlets, regular mailouts, including those who newly
6 become elected, a copy of the book and so forth, so
7 that we are keeping the political establishment in
8 Canada well aware of the up-to-date sort of
9 accomplishments of the campaign and what the objectives
10 are and encourage their continued endorsement of the
11 campaign.

12 Skip the last ones, they're fairly minor.
13 After two years, and I'm going to focus here primarily
14 on Ontario and not get into a lot of the detail, in the
15 last progress report which you have before you that was
16 released in September have been following the progress
17 we believe are being made by each of the jurisdictions
18 in the country.

19 In Ontario we have what we now estimate
20 about 32 out of the 65 natural regions and these
21 correspond to site districts in the province under the
22 old system of looking at site districts, not in the new
23 system that was recently announced.

24 So we're about halfway in terms of actual
25 areas getting what we consider to be at least some

1 representation established on the ground that would
2 come close to perhaps being adequately representing the
3 biodiversity.

4 We have a strong spaces commitment and in
5 that regard I have included in this package the letter
6 from Premier Bob Rae just prior to the election
7 endorsing it. We have since, of course, had numerous
8 meetings with the Ministry of Natural Resources and I
9 would like to emphasize that it is not simply a one
10 person commitment on behalf of the government, but that
11 the enclosure from greeting the party, greeting the
12 province before the election was actually called also
13 has a strong endorsement of this particular campaign.

14 Therefore, we have a government in this
15 province which has endorsed this campaign, they have
16 directed the Ministry staff to be working towards
17 getting on with the process, establishing a timetable
18 and a working plan that will enable them to meet the
19 desired goal representing the remaining unrepresented
20 site districts adequately and also reaching it by the
21 year 2000.

22 A very ambitious target but one on which
23 we are to be excited to be working with the Ministry on
24 if not considerably disappointed with the lack of
25 progress that we seem to be getting in the last few

1 months in them getting the commitment through the
2 government and announced publicly.

3 You can see that the bottom is sort of
4 the grading. Just to mention that quickly, since
5 everyone seems to want to know how we accomplish the
6 grade. The C+ ranking which was the highest we awarded
7 anyone in the country, needless to say we were not
8 encouraged in the last year by the actual on-the-ground
9 accomplishments by any of the jurisdictions including
10 places like Ontario that endorsed it.

11 We certainly gave the highest mark to
12 Ontario, tied with Federal Government and the Yukon
13 because of the strong commitment they have made and the
14 desire we have been told by the Minister to get on and
15 actually begin implementing this program right down to
16 the ground level.

17 So words are powerful but nothing above a
18 B can be achieved unless there is some on-the-ground
19 site protection noted.

20 This is - apologies - this is more of a
21 national overview. We considered about 3.4 per cent of
22 the area currently protected in the country, in Ontario
23 the number is 5.5 per cent. These numbers appear in
24 the pages under Ontario in the second annual progress
25 report which you have in front of you. So Ontario is

1 actually above the national average and we feel that
2 Ontario has a strong system which could be developed
3 further and we are encouraged in that regard. We are
4 simply waiting for some strong political signals to get
5 this thing off the ground and rolling.

6 Time left. It is a rather urgent
7 campaign. Our own calculations at this time, and we
8 are continuing to do considerable work in this regard
9 to fix the specific measure of it, our concern is that
10 at the rate we are seeing lands allocated to uses other
11 than natural area protection, legal protection through
12 establishment of a park or other classification -- and
13 we want to emphasize this is not simply a parks
14 program, we accept many classifications of land as
15 protected provided they exclude major industrial
16 activity.

17 Basically in the time left, the deadline
18 we have set for ourselves, it has taken us over a
19 hundred years to get barely half the way there, and
20 this is fairly accurate I think for Ontario. Loosely
21 using that 12 per cent figure, since we are sitting
22 about 5.5, I think we have one hell of a job to do if
23 we are going to get it done by the year 2000 but with
24 the commitment in place by the government and the
25 direction given by the Minister to the Ministry

1 bureaucracy, we believe it is something we can strongly
2 work towards.

3 The approach that I want to emphasize is
4 that we have taken the natural area approach of
5 representing each of the natural regions of each
6 province - and I have a map and, unfortunately, it's a
7 national one, we didn't separate them by province - and
8 reason for this is that in order to maintain and
9 protect the range of biodiversity we have in this
10 country it is imperative that we look at representing
11 all of the natural regions.

12 If we simply attempt to protect 12 per
13 cent of Canada and place a big block in the north we
14 will have lost the diversity and integrity of the
15 systems we have here in the south. So, therefore, we
16 have adopted programs or parks targets and maps that
17 reflect what the provinces are actually using.

18 The designations you have here as to
19 whether it's a dark shaded area, that would represent a
20 region that is now considered represented, those were
21 set by the provinces, those are not our interpretation
22 of what we see out there.

23 I do want to emphasize that for Ontario
24 this has been a parks target in terms of colouring the
25 map and then we are currently, through the Canadian

1 Council on Ecological Areas, re-evaluating what
2 criteria may be required to adequately represent an
3 area based on biodiversity objectives.

4 In terms of the area of the undertaking
5 that you are faced with here you can certainly see that
6 parts of the eastern area through this campaign may be
7 relatively well covered, but certainly western areas,
8 particularly that west of Lake Superior and north,
9 still have a lot of work to be done if we are going to
10 adequately set aside and protect areas in the long
11 term. So we feel that there is a role here to play in
12 a planning sense. Forestry of course is one of the
13 uses we desire to see excluded in an area that is
14 required to be excluded before we will consider an area
15 protected. Thereby, in planning on a regional and
16 landscape level, certainly the decisions you make
17 and/or recommend be made in terms of planning for
18 protected areas will have a definite impact on another
19 program that the Ministry has already been directed to
20 be undertaking.

21 And just to emphasize that - and you
22 don't need to have this emphasized to you - forestry is
23 certainly has a major impact. Two things we want to
24 emphasize. This is not a campaign to save old growth
25 alone, this is a campaign in which we are desiring to

1 set aside - and I threw this in at the end just because
2 it shows it - the full range of natural features of the
3 landscape, this includes our lands and waters, this
4 includes our forested areas, wetlands and so forth.
5 This is a comprehensive program we believe that we are
6 attempting to maintain with the best possible
7 scientific backing in terms of the objectives and the
8 approach.

9 The approach of representing and
10 developing park systems, protected area systems and so
11 forth now is largely focused on the fact that we have
12 to consider these areas on a representative basis and
13 this is what the campaign really is.

14 We're not out to save just the unique,
15 the special areas, we are out there to ensure that
16 representative parts of the landscape get protected so
17 that we may protect the values, the natural values of
18 the landscapes that we deem important and, in this way,
19 it relates back to the wildlife which I mentioned
20 before. We feel that this is the only hope we have of
21 stemming the rising list of endangered species and the
22 only system that will really permit us to have a chance
23 of not letting the list, not only grow longer, but
24 ensuring that some perhaps can go through the recovery
25 plan that we saw with the white pelican.

1 Anyway just in wrapping up, I would like
2 to reiterate that we have a campaign that has received
3 strong public support, it has received strong corporate
4 support in our view, we have substantial corporate
5 support from companies like Canada Life with a half a
6 million dollars over five years, Canadian Airlines, we
7 have some other large partners which I can get into.

8 I believe this is one in which we are
9 attempting to work cooperatively. We have the
10 endorsement of the Ontario government, we have the
11 direction from the Minister of Natural Resources and,
12 therefore, in planning it is absolutely imperative I
13 think that this program be considered across the range
14 of resource planning directives that will be given to
15 the Ministry.

16 I think in closing the last point is that
17 we are still disappointed because we do not believe the
18 current government has yet been able to grapple with
19 the impact this commitment is having on other aspects
20 of its mandate and they have not really yet, in our
21 view, effectively been able to integrate what is needed
22 in a major part of the natural resources mandate with
23 something like forestry, which is obviously going to
24 have a tremendous impact in those regions of the
25 province that are as yet unrepresented.

1 So I offer that for your consideration
2 and encourage you to make recommendations to
3 incorporate this campaign and its objectives in
4 recommendations regarding planning on the timber base.

5 Thank you.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Kavanaugh.

7 Will we need to make Mr. Kavanaugh's
8 slides part of the exhibit? I wouldn't plan on doing
9 some unless it was a request by the parties.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: Perhaps I could just ask
11 one question. There were a number of tables and
12 charts. Are they included in this document?

13 MR. KAVANAUGH: No. Some of the numbers
14 are included--

15 MS. BLASTORAH: Some of the numbers.

16 MR. KAVANAUGH: --but not all of them.
17 We have them in black and white, I actually could have
18 probably rought them along and photocopied sheets from
19 which we made the slides, if you --

20 MS. BLASTORAH: I'm not asking that those
21 be marked, I just thought that it would obviate the
22 need if the information were already in the report, but
23 I'm certainly not asking that they be marked.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Did you say you do have
25 copies of that material, Mr. Kavanaugh?

1 MR. KAVANAUGH: The various charts that
2 you saw in there, the tables, with the numbers and the
3 tick marks and so forth, I don't have them with me, but
4 I do have them at the office.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Would that be difficult for
6 you to send on to the board.

7 MR. KAVANAUGH: Not at all.

8 MADAM CHAIR: All right. We would
9 appreciate it if you would do that.

10 MR. KAVANAUGH: Sure.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Do you have any questions,
12 Mr. Cassidy?

13 MR. CASSIDY: Yes, Madam Chair.

14 Mr. Kavanaugh, are you familiar with the
15 phrase urban sprawl?

16 MR. KAVANAUGH: Yes, I am.

17 MR. CASSIDY: Is it one of the causes of
18 endangered spaces existing? In other words, is urban
19 sprawl a factor in this whole concern of yours?

20 MR. KAVANAUGH: Well, there are a number
21 of factors. I would say urban sprawl is probably not
22 one of the major ones, in particular, because many of
23 the large urban sprawl problems I think we have in
24 Canada impact probably agricultural land more than they
25 do the large representative pieces of the landscape.

1 MR. CASSIDY: What about clearing of land
2 for agricultural purposes; is that a concern?

3 MR. KAVANAUGH: In the southern part of
4 the province that is a concern, although I don't
5 believe at this point the land conversion - this is one
6 aspect we're trying to grapple with and get a solid fix
7 on it - is necessarily one that's accelerating at the
8 moment in southern Ontario.

9 It is a problem on the prairies and it is
10 one in issue that we are addressing in other parts of
11 the country.

12 MR. CASSIDY: It is important, however,
13 for you to -- or for the Board to consider what is
14 happening in southern Ontario with a renewed
15 understanding the species that are endangered,
16 extirpated, extinct or threatened; is it not?

17 MR. KAVANAUGH: In terms of -- I'm not
18 clear on the point you're trying to get there.

19 MR. CASSIDY: Perhaps I can turn you to
20 Exhibit 1742, which I can provide you with a copy of.
21 It's a document produced by your organization and I'm
22 looking at the third page and this is the Canadian
23 Endangered Species 1990, and on the third page it has
24 the map of the location of extinct, extirpated,
25 endangered and threatened species.

1 And just by looking at that map with
2 respect to Ontario, in view of that map indicates that
3 by far the majority of extinct, extirpated, endangered
4 and threatened species are, in fact, located in what
5 appears to be southern Ontario as opposed to northern
6 Ontario.

7 And I don't mean to diminish the
8 importance of those that are found in northern Ontario,
9 but would you agree with me that there is a particular
10 problem with respect to southern Ontario as evidenced
11 by this map?

12 MR. KAVANAUGH: I would say this map
13 illustrates there are more species currently listed in
14 southern Ontario, there are a number of factors for
15 that.

16 Habitat loss is principally a problem
17 that has led to this long list in Ontario. I think the
18 process of habitat loss speaks for itself, if we don't
19 want to see this recreated in northern and central
20 Ontario, then I think it is critical that we begin
21 addressing some of the problems and don't get into that
22 same situation there as well. So I think it
23 strengthens the argument.

24 And I think if you can turn to page 4 on
25 the progress report that I just handed you, this is a

1 first attempt at compiling, at a very cursory level,
2 natural regions in the province that have lost the
3 option to set aside a contiguous protected area of
4 50,000 hectares or more, and this is a level that
5 various organizations generally consider the minimum to
6 be called wilderness and, in fact, reflects Ministry's
7 own minimum levels for considering a wilderness park.

8 MR. CASSIDY: And, in fact, if you look
9 at that list, as I did a few minutes ago, you'd agree
10 with me that, again, by far the majority of those
11 districts--

12 MR. KAVANAUGH: That's right.

13 MR. CASSIDY: --referred to as having
14 50,000-hectare contiguous areas no longer existing are
15 again in southern Ontario?

16 MR. KAVANAUGH: That's right, except that
17 they're beginning to exist and spread northward as you
18 can see by numbers 25, 26, 27, 48, 49, 50, 51 and 52.

19 MR. CASSIDY: And the rest, however, are
20 all in southern Ontario; correct?

21 MR. KAVANAUGH: The rest are south of a
22 line, let's say, from North Bay to Sudbury.

23 MR. CASSIDY: Correct.

24 MR. KAVANAUGH: So there would have been
25 some incorporated. I know that if you look at some of

1 they can be considered as to falling in one of these
2 categories or perhaps not coming onto this list
3 whatsoever.

4 So I would suggest that the southern
5 areas are sort of managable. In the past there are
6 people who are intimately familiar with species and for
7 a low sort of cost benefit a report can be completed.
8 It's a much more costly venture to successfully, you
9 know, do all the information that would be required on
10 species in the northern and central part of the
11 province.

12 So there are a number of aspects when
13 looking at this list that you can't take that this is
14 an absolute, final word on how many species we have. I
15 would suspect that we are probably looking nationally
16 at several hundred species that could easily be listed
17 here and, in that case, perhaps many more would balance
18 out and be present in that part of the province.

19 We don't have the information yet to
20 adequately do it and I think what I would like to
21 emphasize in comparing these two is that perhaps at the
22 moment we have listed most areas in southern or central
23 Ontario in showing how it reflects very closely the
24 number of species, but that in the last while we are --
25 and currently we are seeing areas go much farther north

1 than we previously anticipated.

2 I would also like to emphasize that in
3 doing this this was a very first attempt and that we
4 are currently trying to refine this and we suspect that
5 there will be other areas, depending on the criteria
6 that we are using, that may bump these numbers up
7 further north.

8 The other aspect I would like to
9 highlight is that the final paragraph under Wilderness,
10 A Question of Urgency, states that:

11 "What this list does not show is that for
12 many more natural regions in Canada the
13 option to protect the wilderness
14 area is imminently threatened. Only
15 protective action now can curtail this
16 from going further."

17 That is a statement based on the number
18 of districts that we had listed that only had what we
19 considered possibly one contiguous area about 50,000,
20 so if that area is not protected that is lost. And
21 that certainly coloured in, a broad swath across the
22 central parts of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario into
23 the northcentral parts of all three Prairie provinces
24 and into central British Columbia.

25 But we did not want to list that, No. 1

1 we didn't have the space; and No. 2, we don't want to
2 be defeat about it and we feel that there's still real
3 reason.

4 Before I end there though, I also want to
5 make sure - as has been misinterpreted in the past -
6 that we are not only after areas of 50,000, we're just
7 saying that the larger the areas the better the chance
8 of preserving the natural processes and the natural
9 range of biodiversity on a site. We are working very
10 hard in southern Ontario to also protect smaller sites,
11 the Rouge River Valley, for example, was something that
12 we've considered to be appropriate in the context of
13 urban Ontario to try and protect because it does
14 represent a valley system within the carolinian zone
15 within this area. So you can see that smaller sites
16 can still be represented.

17 It does, however, begin to address the
18 question that we are losing our wilderness heritage.
19 We've already lost in 91 areas the chance for ever to
20 do this, in our opinion, and that the list is
21 undoubtedly growing and not shrinking.

22 MR. CASSIDY: I take it you would agree
23 with me that forestry, if done properly, would renew
24 habitat in some fashion; whereas land clearing for
25 agricultural or urban purposes would not?

1 MR. KAVANAUGH: Well, it all depends on
2 how you look at it and I suppose the time scale on
3 which you look at it.

4 Certainly in the Prairies there are
5 areas, where through grazing pastures and so forth,
6 once abandoned for 20 to 40 years, are reverting now to
7 something that is close to a natural Prairie state or
8 as close as we ever have any representation elsewhere.
9 So there are agricultural uses of the land that, given
10 lengths of time for recovery, may in fact allow areas
11 to come back.

12 I think the bottom line here, in our
13 view, though is that these areas are impacted and that
14 if we do not set aside a core area - which we are
15 considering the 12 per cent - we will not have enough
16 area protected to represent the range of natural areas
17 within the system and we will simply have areas
18 attempting to be coming back or out or whatever you
19 have.

20 The two-pronged approach to sustainable
21 development that we are advocating through this program
22 is not aimed at simply protecting for the core area of
23 12 per cent, but we are very much working with the
24 other organizations through the campaign on how to
25 improve the management of the other 88 per cent.

1 MR. CASSIDY: That your organization has
2 in fact worked with MacMillan Bloedel on Vancouver
3 Island environments.

4 MR. KAVANAUGH: That's right.

5 MR. CASSIDY: Abitibi-Price on great grey
6 owls?

7 MR. KAVANAUGH: Yeah.

8 MR. CASSIDY: Great Lake Forest Products
9 now known as Canadian Pacific Forest Products on
10 woodland caribou and Western Forest Products on bald
11 eagles?

12 And those are just some examples, by no
13 means exhaustive of efforts of your organization with
14 various forest products companies.

15 MR. KAVANAUGH: Yeah, and we're very
16 pleased to be doing that. We have - I don't think it's
17 any secret - Adam Zimmerman of Noranda who sits on our
18 Board of Directors.

19 We have always taken the approach that
20 this is to be a cooperative campaign, this is not
21 saying that we do not want to see an active forestry
22 base in Ontario, but we believe that within the context
23 of that forestry resource base there is room and there
24 is a need to ensure that there is a minimum amount of
25 protection warranted to these natural areas -- these

1 different natural regions province wide, because if we
2 have a hundred per cent forestry or other activities on
3 the forest base we will unquestionably degrade or lose
4 some of the other values to which the landscape can
5 afford.

6 MR. CASSIDY: And those are my questions.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Cassidy.

8 Ms. Maxwell, you understand of course
9 you're free to ask questions of anyone--

10 MS. MAXWELL: Yes.

11 MADAM CHAIR: --you want for Forests for
12 Tomorrow. Do you have any questions of Mr. Kavanaugh?

13 MS. MAXWELL: No, I don't.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

15 Ms. Blastorah?

16 MS. BLASTORAH: Just a couple of
17 questions, Madam Chair.

18 I would just like to go back to the 12
19 per cent, Mr. Kavanaugh.

20 MR. KAVANAUGH: Yeah.

21 MS. BLASTORAH: On page 5 of the document
22 that you provided the Board with, you note that the 12
23 per cent does not mean 12 per cent of each jurisdiction
24 or 12 per cent of each natural region must be protected
25 to achieve the campaign goal.

1 MR. KAVANAUGH: Right.

2 MS. BLASTORAH: And you emphasized that I
3 think in your presentation. Would you agree that it
4 wouldn't be necessary, or necessarily appropriate that
5 12 per cent of, for instance, each MNR district or each
6 forest management unit necessarily be set aside?

7 MR. KAVANAUGH: Definitely, definitely,
8 and we've been pretty up front about that.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: And so your program is
10 based more on setting aside significant and
11 representative areas and that will drive the percentage
12 that's necessary?

13 MR. KAVANAUGH: That's correct, that's
14 correct.

15 MS. BLASTORAH: And that percentage,
16 whatever it may be, you've estimated 12 per cent, would
17 that include non-forested areas as well, I think you
18 mentioned wetlands.

19 MR. KAVANAUGH: Oh yes, for sure. In
20 terms of the 12 per cent number, that is what we
21 consider to be, as you said, a national average.

22 What we are concerned about is ensuring
23 that whatever the make up of the natural landscape in a
24 region be that we have representative examples of that
25 protected within that region, so that if, as we see in

1 some of our interior Prairie areas where there's
2 virtually no natural lakes, ponds, wetlands or whatever
3 it's primarily very arid, then obviously we would not
4 be seeking 12 per cent of wetlands in that area. It's
5 12 per cent of whatever the characteristic land base is
6 of that area. Well, not 12 per cent, what would be
7 large enough to protect the biodiversity and that
8 drives the percentage as you mentioned, it may be
9 lower, it may be a bit higher.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: Right. And would that
11 include or could that include non-Crown lands, for
12 example, municipal lands, private lands?

13 MR. KAVANAUGH: Yes. This is a program
14 that we are very much attempting to develop in
15 different parts of the country, southern Ontario being
16 a good example, initiatives that can be incorporated on
17 private land bases as well because we are interested in
18 preserving biodiversity, ownership is not a driving
19 force in that sense.

20 The reason that we are so strongly
21 involved in getting government commitments and so forth
22 reflects the fact that such a large portion, I think,
23 the national average, incorporating all jurisdictions
24 is about 87.5 per cent of the land base is Crown land,
25 so they have a very major role to play in comparison to

1 private lands.

2 But that does not mean we don't consider
3 private nature reserves, which we do count and which we
4 have categories listed for a number of the provinces
5 and the chart is at the bottom. Municipal lands are
6 included, we are currently adding up all the municipal
7 lands, for example on the Island of Montreal, a very
8 small example, but where they actually have strong
9 protective mandates on natural forest areas, very small
10 bits, but they count.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: Those are my questions.

12 Thank you.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

14 Any more questions for Mr. Kavanaugh?

15 (no response)

16 Thank you very much.

17 MR. KAVANAUGH: Thank you.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Stephen Roberts.

19 Hello, Mr. Roberts.

20 MR. ROBERTS: Hi.

21 STEPHEN ROBERTS, Sworn

22 MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated at that
23 table.

24 MR. ROBERTS: Thank you very much for
25 giving me this opportunity to say a few words.

1 I live in the Mississauga area, and just
2 to give you a little bit of background, I'm a
3 programmer for a telecommunications company and I'm
4 very interested and I think I represent a growing
5 number of people that are very interested in what is
6 happening to our forests if we're managing them
7 correctly, but my specific concern is with respect to
8 our parks.

9 I'm sort of very disillusioned into
10 hearing that we're actually cutting trees down in
11 Algonquin Park and I find that contrary to what a park
12 should be, and that is preservation of whatever
13 wildlife is existing.

14 So from that point of view, I think that
15 it's just totally ludicrous to think that we're
16 actually destroying a park that we're trying to
17 preserve.

18 If one considers the economic benefits of
19 the forest industry, which is easily calculable, but
20 has one calculated the tourist benefits, the dollars
21 that are lost because of deforestation. People come to
22 see wildlife, natural, they don't come to see clearcut
23 areas with seedlings, and it just makes me wonder what
24 we're trying to achieve.

25 If we were to, you know, to use it on a

1 scale which maybe everyone in this room can understand,
2 is if we would cut down High Park what would be lost, a
3 few acres but it 's much more than that and it's much
4 more valuable than that and I think we should think of
5 Ontario as a giant High Park, and you can't just cut
6 down as you wish.

7 The forest industry believes in, as they
8 call harvesting, but it seems to be the reverse of what
9 the farming industry is doing, which is planting and
10 harvesting, they tend to harvest and plant. I think
11 the onus should be more on the forest companies to
12 perhaps take lands that have no trees, plant them, wait
13 20 years, and then cut them down. That seems more of a
14 proper way of doing forest management.

15 And basically that's all I have to say.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Roberts.

17 Are there any questions for Mr. Roberts?

18 MS. BLASTORAH: No, thank you, Madam
19 Chair.

20 MR. CASSIDY: No.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

22 Does anybody else want to speak to the
23 Board tonight?

24 (no response)

25 All right. Then we will adjourn this

1 session and we will be sitting at two o'clock tomorrow
2 afternoon.

3 Thank you.

4 ---Whereupon the hearing was adjourned at 9:15 p.m., to
5 be reconvened on Wednesday, November 20th, 1991,
6 commencing at 2:00 p.m.

7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25 MC/BD [C. copyright 1985].



